DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,608. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1900.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks dull.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The proceedings in both houses were very brief, and no business of importance was transacted other than the introduction of a large number of bills. Among the more important of these was one for a State hospital for consumptives, and another to regulate transportation on the street railways of New York. The Governor signed two bills.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Pettigrew's Philippine resolution was tabled and an amendment to the resolution of Senator Hoar, calling on the President to furnish copies of the instructions to the Peace Commissioners, was defeated. The vote on the latter was 41 to 20. The Senate committee having the matter in charge voted to favorably report the Nicaragua Canal bill. Mr. Cullom of Illinois presented a petition signed by 3,200 colored men asking that action be taken to protect their race from lynchers. Secretary Long and Rear Admiral Bradford appeared before the Commerce Committee of the Senate to explain the needs for a Transpacific cable. Congressman Lentz of Ohio charged before the House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads that protests against the appointment of alleged polygamous Postmasters in Utah had been mysteriously mislaid at the White House. In the House a spirited debate took place over the Deficiency Appropriation bill. President Grissom of the American Line urged the Senate Commerce Committee to report favorably the Shipping Subsidy bill. The Senate yesterday ratified the Samoan treaty.—Page 6.

FOREIGN.—Reports from Pietermaritzburg indicate that fighting is in progress on the Tugela River. A rumor is current at the former place that a portion of the British Army is near Ladysmith. Gen. Methuen continues to shell the Boers on the Modder River. The peace advocates in Great Britain have organized. The German press continues its attacks on the British Government over the seizures of steamers. Earl Manvers is dead in London. The Duke of Argyll is seriously ill. Ten bodies were taken from ruins caused by a dynamite explosion near Turin. The collapse of a church in Russia killed nineteen persons and injured over sixty. Lily Whitehouse, an American woman, yesterday became the wife of Capt. the Hon. C. J. Coventry, a son of the Earl of Coventry.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Senate Committee at Albany is unable to agree on a bill to hasten the payment of back salaries to teachers.

A fire at Dawson has destroyed a large part of the business portion of the town. Great suffering is likely to follow.

The contract to build the rapid transit road was awarded yesterday to John B. McDonald, the Tammany contractor.

The Ways and Means Committee may recommend to Congress a repeal of the stamp taxes on express receipts and telegrams.

Admiral Schley's friends are not pleased with the resolution of thanks introduced in the Senate by Senator McComas, who says he offered it as a "test."

President Johnston of the State Trust Company made public last night the letter of Louis F. Payn to W. C. Whitney, appealing for funds, which explains the $100,000 check made by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in connection with his loan.

Page 2.

A suit has been begun against Henry O. Havemeyer and others by a woman claiming to be the widow of Thomas J. Havemeyer, to establish her right to share in his estate, valued at several millions of dollars. She says they were secretly married in 1884.

Page 3.

A delegation of Puerto Ricans arrived here yesterday, on their way to Washington, where they will present the needs of the island to President McKinley and Congress.

William J. O'Leary, examiner in the law department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, died suddenly yesterday in the Circle Hotel at Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Joseph Koch, the letter-box man, was the principal witness at the Molineux murder trial. There was another wrangle between the lawyers, and the Recorder threatened to deal severely with them if it was repeated.

Page 4.

At the meeting of the State Bar Association at Albany yesterday Francis M. Finch of Ithaca was elected President. Addresses were delivered by retiring President Logan and Associate Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court.

Page 6.

Consul Bedloe has resigned, and R. M. McWade of Pennsylvania has been named to succeed him at Canton.

Mrs. Elizabeth Joyce, wife of Capt. Thomas Joyce of Brooklyn, has brought suit against her husband for separation.

Page 7.

Strong opposition is developing to the proposed mortgage tax law by builders, Trust Companies and Savings Banks.

The Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League will not take part in the Chicago Anti-Trust Conference, but instead will hold one of its own.

Capt. W. v. Christmas Dirckinck-Holmfeld, one of the accredited agents of the Danish Government in the pending negotiations looking to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, left for Washington last night.

The appropriation of $50,000 for the Mazet Committee has been practically all expended, and counsel have not yet been paid. An additional appropriation is necessary to pay the lawyers and the expense bills of non-resident members of the Commission.

Page 10.

Nearly 14,000 settlers, with $2,000,000, went to Canada from this country last year.

Ex-Speaker Reed delivered an address yesterday at the annual meeting of the University Settlement Society.

In his brief on an appeal from a judgment rendered by Justice Roesch, L. Laflin Kellogg attacked the constitutionality of the law requiring the payment of the prevailing rate of wages to men employed on public works.

Page 16.

The ferryboat South Brooklyn of the Thirty-ninth Street line got lost in the fog yesterday morning and went ashore off Governors Island.

The Armory Board confirmed the awards of $115,681.15 for land for the First Battery Armory, at Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West.

The widow of William Cullen, who died Nov. 11, leaving a valuable estate, filed notice of a contest of his will, in which she is not mentioned.

The Board of Aldermen tabled resolutions to call Thomas G. Shearman to account for asserting in a recent speech that the Aldermen were a "set of thieves."

An ashcart driver was dismissed from the street cleaning force for demanding a "tip," and a general warning against the practice was issued by Commissioner McCartney.

The Republicans in the Board of Aldermen made charges of trickery in connection with the introduction of a resolution in the interest of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan's theatrical firm.

Promoters of the North River Bridge scheme asked the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to approve the location of the approaches in New York. The request was not received favorably and was referred to Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
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Railroads.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 6
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be presented to our bottled beer customers on record **February 1st.** THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY. —Adv.

MR. M'DONALD GETS RAPID TRANSIT WORK

Contract Unanimously Awarded to the Tammany Bidder.

TO BEGIN WITHIN A MONTH

Commissioners Deny that Politics Had Anything to Do with the Decision.

The contract to build the rapid transit road was awarded yesterday afternoon by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners to John B. McDonald, the Tammany contractor, whose bid was $35,000,000. Mr. McDonald has signified his readiness to go ahead with the work and has said he expects to begin actual construction within thirty days.

Based on the remark made by a member of the board on Monday, that the city had always been "flimflammed" where extra compensation had been offered in enterprises of a public character, although in no way reflecting upon the bid presented by Andrew Onderdonk, the board's action yesterday was in a large degree foreshadowed. The explanation offered by one member of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday for giving the contract to Mr. McDonald was that the "commission in its wisdom decided that Mr. McDonald offers the more advantageous terms." Leaving out of consideration the speculative bonus offered by Mr. Onderdonk, the city's debt limit, by the acceptance of the thirty-five-million-dollar bid, will at once benefit relatively by $4,300,000 more margin.

The special committee, comprising Controller Coler, as Chairman, and Commissioners Jesup and Rives, together with William Barclay Parsons and Messrs. Boardman and Shepard, counsel of the board, met in the Controller's office during the morning, and adjourned after an hour's consultation among themselves and separately with Messrs. Onderdonk and McDonald. The full board convened in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, at 320 Broadway, in executive session.

Pending the decision, a good-sized crowd gathered outside the committee room and speculated on the result. Arthur C. Hume, who represents an unsuccessful speculative pool, was among the crowd, and evinced a desire to "do" something to block the progress of the road, but went away without even an audience before the Commissioners.

AWARDING OF THE CONTRACT.

The announcement was made that Mr. McDonald was the successful bidder at 4:30 o'clock. The proceedings included the special committee's report favoring Mr. McDonald and the passage of the following resolution, presented by John H. Starin, one of the Democratic members of the board, and seconded by Mayor Van Wyck:

"Resolved, That the contract for the construction and operation of the Rapid Transit Road pursuant to the invitation to contractors issued by this board and dated the 13th day of November, 1899, and the proposal made by John B. McDonald, dated the 16th day of January, 1900, be, and the same is hereby, awarded to the said John B. McDonald; provided, however, that he shall within ten days after notice from the board, or such extension as the board shall grant, as provided in the said invitation, duly execute the contract, make a deposit of $1,000,000, give the two bonds, (being $5,000,000 for construction and equipment and the continuing bond,) and in all respects comply with the terms of his bid.

"Resolved further, That the President of the board be requested to give the said John B. McDonald such ten days' notice, and that the President be authorized in his discretion to extend such period for not more than ten days.

"Resolved further, That immediately after the making of such contract, the President shall in due form in the name and behalf of the board exercise the option reserved to the city by the contract for the construction and operation of Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the proposed rapid transit route."

The resolution, which was passed without a dissenting voice, brings the rapid transit problem to a close, and means that the city is under obligation, in accordance with the decision arrived at on Monday, to issue the necessary bonds to build all sections of the road at once.

STATEMENT OF A COMMISSIONER.

A member of the commission, who would not allow his name to be used, made this statement:

"We decided upon a close consideration of the relative value to the city of the bids, that Mr. McDonald's was by far the better to accept. There was no divergence of opinion on this score. The vote was therefore unanimous. We have several men on this commission experienced in railroad matters, and without going into a detailed reasoning, I will say that Mr. Onderdonk's bid, with its offer of 5 per cent. on the first million after $5,000,000 of gross receipts and 2½ per cent. for each added million thereafter up to a maximum of 15 per cent., did not appeal to them.

"What has made this contract possible is the passage of the Constitutional amendment separating the old county debts from the city debt. That gave us the needed debt-incurring capacity to spend the $35,000,000 all at once. The road, however, will probably not cost the contractor more than $30,000,000, the difference being represented in the expected premium on the bonds, so that probably not over $30,000,000 will be issued on the basis of 3½ per cent. securities.

"The issue of these bonds will not compel any citizen who is a taxpayer to pay one dollar of extra taxes. As to what the contractor will pay the city there has been some misapprehension which should be corrected. The first lien on the road will be the bond interest of probably 3½ per cent. and 1 per cent. for the Sinking Fund, or 4½ per cent. on $30,000,000, amounting to $1,350,000. This amount must come out of the earnings of the road annually for fifty years before the management of the road can pay any other obligation."

THE PROBABLE RECEIPTS.

In speaking of the probable receipts of the road, this official cited the Manhattan Railway as a basis for comparison and said: "The Manhattan operates eight tracks, and earns about $10,000,000 yearly. The tunnel road will have four tracks, but it does not follow that its earnings will be but one-half that sum. For the first year of operation the tunnel may not do as well as might be expected, but in the succeeding years the carrying business will grow tremendously.

"Competition will not, to my mind, hurt the elevated road or the surface lines. When the Fourth Avenue line was finished the prediction was made that it would hurt the Broadway line. It did not. One has only to see the choked traffic conditions to understand the necessity for more facilities. This is only the beginning of underground rapid transit. We are going to have it to Brooklyn and New Jersey before many years. The work on the tunnel will begin within thirty days."

The theory was put forward that politics had something to do with the award of the contract, notwithstanding that the Republicans on the board number five, as against three Democrats; and also that other considerations being equal, the board fearing opposition in the building of the road unless the Tammany contractor received the contract, decided to so award it. This view of the award caused a derisive smile when presented to two of the Commissioners. "Absurd," said Mr. Orr. "Politics has had no consideration in this matter. The board in its wisdom decided that Mr. McDonald's proposal was the better. That's all there is to it. I cannot go into details."

"Politics," said Controller Coler. "Such a proposition is not worth a denial."

F. W. Whitridge, who was interested in Mr. McDonald's bid, refused to make any comment upon the Rapid Transit Board's action, although he asked numerous questions about the decision. When it was suggested that now that the matter is settled, he might say what interests were behind Mr. Onderdonk, he simply said: "There are no interests now. Have you found out what interests are behind Mr. McDonald?"

John B. McDonald declined to see reporters last night. He dined at the Hotel Savoy, and from there went to his apartments in the Dakota flats.

GREAT FIRE AT DAWSON.

Part of the Business Portion of the City Destroyed—Great Suffering Likely to Follow.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 16.—The steamer Danube at Victoria, from Skagway, brings news that a large part of the business portion of Dawson was wiped out by fire on the night of Wednesday last.

A dispatch was received at Skagway on the same night. The loss will exceed $500,000. There are no names of the buildings or list of losses.

The Skagway operator says that great suffering will undoubtedly follow the fire, as the temperature at Dawson was 40 degrees below zero, with the wind blowing.

The city is without a water supply.

NEW HOTEL FOR NEW YORK.

Chicago Architect at Work on Plans for Twenty-Story Structure to Replace the Brunswick.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago capitalists are interested in an immense hotel structure, which is to be erected in New York City on the site now occupied by the old Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Senator Leon O. Bailey of Indianapolis is the prime mover for this mammoth structure and has had plans started for the building by Architect Henry Ives Cobb of Chicago. It will be twenty stories high, with a basement, fireproof in every detail, and will be the handsomest hotel in the world. The furnishings alone will cost millions. In all probability the old name will be retained.

The hotel will occupy all the ground from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh Street, on Fifth Avenue, and will extend to Madison Avenue, having a 157 foot frontage on that avenue. The entire amount of capital involved will be about $10,000,000.

Philadelphians will be greatly interested in this, not only for the amount of Philadelphia capital which is likely to be invested, but for the materials and equipment which will be taken from all parts of this country, and which will be figured upon in this city as well as in New York.

REMOVAL OF STAMP TAXES.

Ways and Means Committee May Recommend Repeal of These on Express Receipts and Telegrams.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In view of the excess of revenue over expenditures, and the probability that receipts will be larger next year than now, and that the Treasury will not need the money for current expenses, the attention of the Ways and Means Committee has been directed to the subject of the internal revenue, with the idea of amending the law if reduction of taxes is favored.

Several propositions have been mooted, among them being the demand of the brewers to have the beer tax cut in half. This suggestion has been taken under consideration by a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Payne, Steel, and Dalzell, and it is understood to be their opinion that if any of the taxes are soon dispensed with the first to be taken off will be those on express receipts and telegraph messages, both of which are added to the cost of carriage.

The committee is not ready to cut the two-dollar beer tax, but it may try to repeal the stamp taxes on receipts and messages, which do not amount to much in the aggregate, but are irritating to the public. To cut the beer tax would be to drop half of $88,000,000, which was about the revenue from fermented liquors during the last year.

As receipts are footing up, those from internal revenue will reach about $300,000,000 for the year. There will be no difficulty in getting a reduction bill through the House, and the assumption is that such a bill would receive a unanimous vote. The hesitation, if there be any, will be provoked by the admonition of the Treasury Department that it will be well to defer any great reduction until later, after it has been found that prosperous business conditions are to remain.

PAPER MILL TO SHUT DOWN.

Action of the Trust Causes Mourning in a Michigan Town.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERVLIET, Mich., Jan. 16.—The Watervliet Paper Mill is to be shut down by the trust, which recently absorbed it. The machinery is to be moved away and the plant abolished. When the mill was first spoken of, the people of the town came forward with a bonus of $12,000 for its establishment. They are now indignant. They see no way to keep the works here and are bemoaning the benevolent assimilation not only of the town's industry, but of their cash as well.

THREATS BY GRAIN HANDLERS.

DETROIT, Jan. 16.—Probably the most important thing to come before the Lake Carriers' Association, whose convention opens here to-morrow, is the question of the contract for unloading grain. The grain handlers are opposed to either Contractor Connors or Contractor Kennedy getting the job of unloading vessels for the year, and threaten to tie up lake traffic if either of these men is given the contract.

The grain handlers made a lot of trouble last year, and claim to be stronger for a struggle next Spring.

BALTIMORE SOCIETY AROUSED.

Statues to be Erected in Washington Cause the Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—Social Baltimore, or at least that portion of it that lives in the reminiscences of the past, is stirred to its depths over the question of what two renowned Marylanders shall be honored by the erection of statues to their memory in Statuary Hall in Washington.

The Statuary Commission appointed by the Governor two years ago decided that Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a Maryland signer of the Declaration of Independence, and John Hanson, a distinguished citizen of his day, should be the two men thus honored. The Hereditary and Revolutionary Societies of Baltimore, inspired by the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, held a meeting this afternoon and protested against one of the statues being devoted to John Hanson. They adopted a memorial which will be presented to the Legislature, in which they appeal to the General Assembly to revoke the decision of the Statuary Commission. They claim that a military hero should occupy one of the positions in Statuary Hall, and ask that the name of Col. John Eager Howard shall be substituted for that of John Hanson.

Mrs. John J. Jackson, Recording Secretary of the Colonial Dames, presided at the meeting this afternoon, and committees were present from the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, and other patriotic organizations.

There are numerous descendants of both John Hanson and Col. Howard living in this city and State, and the factional feeling between them has already become intense. It is probable that the dissension will cause a coolness between the members of dozens of families whose social and personal relations have heretofore been very intimate.

CUMMINGS OUSTED BY RUPPERT

The Latter Is Selected to Represent New York on the Congressional Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative A. J. Cummings, who has been for several years the member of the Democratic Congressional Committee from New York, will be succeeded by Representative Jacob Ruppert, Jr., upon the nomination of ten members out of eighteen. Mr. Cummings is deeply chagrined at the method adopted by those opposed to him in getting him out of the place he has held so long and which he expected to retain.

It is customary, in selecting a member of the delegation, for the Congressional Committee to call a caucus and choose the member. Instead of doing this, Mr. Wilson of Brooklyn suggested the propriety of naming a younger member of the New York delegation for the place, and, as Mr. Ruppert was disposed to consider the suggestion favorably, it was decided to attempt to put him on the committee. Mr. Wilson's reasons were complimentary to Mr. Ruppert, but were regarded by the friends of Mr. Cummings as an unwarrantable reflection upon his activity and his efficiency.

The friends of Mr. Ruppert, who disclaim any ill-feeling in the matter, and who considered the nomination open to any one who cared to seek it, made sure of success by securing signatures to a paper to be presented to Representative Hay of Virginia, Chairman of the Democratic caucus, informing him that a majority of the New York delegation had selected Mr. Ruppert to be the New York member of the Congressional Committee.

Some suggestions were thrown out to Mr. Cummings to-day that it was desirable that the nomination of Mr. Ruppert should be made unanimous. Mr. Cummings is reported as having said, in response to that suggestion, when offered by Mr. Ruppert himself, that under the circumstance he could not comply with it. If he had been informed before the demand was framed and could have known the disposition of the delegation, he would cheerfully have yielded to Mr. Ruppert or to any other member of the delegation who desired to obtain the position. As the victim of a conspiracy he was not prepared to make the attempt unanimous.

A friend of Mr. Cummings in the delegation says that it is not improbable that Mr. Ruppert will find his position on the committee irksome in consequence of the fact that he voted for the gold standard bill and that about all the members of the Congressional committee are free-coinage men.

OBJECTS TO REV. MR. STEWART.

Whitestone Resident Will Oppose His Marriage to His Daughter.

There is some gossip in Whitestone over the announcement of George Trapp, a well-known resident, that he will oppose the marriage of his daughter, and if she is married he and his wife will cease to consider her one of their children. The bride-to-be is Miss Nellie Trapp, who is twenty nine years of age.

According to present plans, Miss Trapp is to be married in a Manhattan church to the Rev. C. S. M. Stewart, until a short time ago the pastor of the Grace Episcopal Church, at Whitestone, of which Mr. Trapp and his family are members. Mr. Stewart resigned from the church some time ago, as a result of a disagreement. He is about twice the age of Miss Trapp. This, it is thought, may be the reason Mr. Trapp opposes the match.

Mr. Trapp refuses to talk, as does Miss Trapp. Mr. Stewart is at present in Providence, R. I.

PATENT FILED AFTER 60 YEARS.

Deed Covering Valuable Chicago Property Put on Record.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—A Government patent covering a quarter of a section of valuable North Side property, and which was signed by President Martin Van Buren in favor of Archibald Clybourn in 1839, was filed for record with the County Recorder Monday.

The property covered by the patent has been conveyed and reconveyed an innumerable number of times. The purpose of filing the instrument, which has remained in Washington over half a century, was to clear up the abstract of the property at 650 Elston Avenue, which has been purchased by the Gates Iron Works. Many lawyers and real estate men have since called to examine it.

CHICAGO BROKER WINS A POINT.

Stock Exchange Must Furnish Quotations to Ware & Leland.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Edward F. Leland of the firm of Ware & Leland, stock brokers, won a temporary victory over the Board of Governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day when Judge Gibbons overruled the demurrer of the latter to an injunction restraining them from removing the name of Ware & Leland from the Stock Exchange and interfering with the business of the firm. The injunction was continued in force until the final hearing of the case, and the Governors were required to answer within thirty days.

Mr. Leland was charged by the Governors some weeks ago with "bucket shopping" in stocks. After a protracted hearing he was expelled from membership in the Exchange.

DISPUTE CLOSES A SCHOOL.

Trustees Claim Teacher Is Deaf and Nail Fast the Door.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 16.—The children of Brookside, a village near Morristown, are enjoying a holiday and the door of the schoolhouse is securely fastened with nails. The school is not likely to open for some time, and meanwhile the courts will be appealed to.

At the beginning of the present school year the Trustees engaged Miss Annabell McCall as teacher. No question has been raised as to her educational abilities, but some of the Trustees claim she is hard of hearing, which makes her incapable.

Efforts were made by the Trustees to dismiss her or get her to resign, but these have proved unsuccessful. Then one of the Trustees nailed fast the schoolhouse door and thus prevented the entrance of the schoolteacher, as well as the pupils.

Miss McCall has engaged a lawyer to look after her interests and bring suit for breach of contract. The taxpayers of the district threaten to appeal to the State authorities.

JOHNS HOPKINS NEEDS MONEY.

University Asks the State of Maryland for $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—Ex-Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore presented in the House to-day a memorial from the Johns Hopkins University asking an appropriation of $50,000 a year for two years. The memorial says that the appropriation which was made by the last Assembly for the support of the Johns Hopkins University, with gifts of a still larger amount from individual citizens of Baltimore, enabled the university to continue its work with vigor and success. The serious embarrassments which threatened its life were thus for a time avoided, and the Trustees and Faculty were strengthened in their effort to maintain the university on the high plane which it has held since its foundation.

The need of pecuniary support is as great now as it was two years ago. The litigation in which the university was then involved was settled by a virtual compromise which has left the endowment seriously impaired. Unless it is greatly enlarged the university must relinquish the position which it now holds among the educational institutions of this country.

Marvelous Champagne Figures.

109,303 cases of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry were imported in 1899, being 72,495 cases more than any other brand. Carrying an immense stock of choicest wines, its quality will always be maintained. Its 1895 vintage, now being imported, is exceptionally fine.—Adv.

PAYN'S APPEAL FOR MONEY

Letter to Mr. Whitney in Connection with State Trust Loan.

COULD NOT LEAVE DYING WIFE

Ruin Was on Him, So $100,000 Check Was Made Out—Company's Deposits Increase.

Interest in the State Trust Company's affairs still centred yesterday about the $435,000 loan made to Superintendent of Insurance Payn. A letter was made public last night through President Johnston of the company in which Mr. Payn asked W. C. Whitney for financial aid, his funds for margin having run short. President Johnston said so much inaccurate speculation had been printed with regard to the letter that it had been suggested to Mr. Payn that it be published. Mr. Payn had replied that he had no objection. The letter, which explains the check for $100,000, made by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, is as follows:

State of New York,
Insurance Department,
Sept. 18th, 1899.

The Hon. W. C. Whitney:

My Dear Mr. Whitney: The bearer, Mr. Henry D. Appleton, is my chief deputy. He goes to see you at my request I do not know whether you will be able to aid me or not. Last Winter I bought a lot of Electric Storage, eight or nine hundred shares, for friends, and a less amount for myself. I put up a margin on the whole, and from time to time have added additional margin until my funds are exhausted. I also hold, or my brokers do for me, over one thousand shares of Metropolitan Street Railway, five hundred United States Express.

If I could get away from home for forty-eight hours I could convert some things I have and thereby save myself, but my poor wife is lying at the point of death, and I could not leave her for a day to save myself from bankruptcy. My broker has promised to hold my stocks until Wednesday. My doctor informs me that my wife will last more than a week or ten days. Hoping you are in good health, I am, very truly yours,

LOUIS F. PAYN.

P. S. Of course I know I have no right to ask so great a favor as this of you, but I assure you that no financial stress should come to you because of this if I have to sell everything I own to meet any loss you may sustain. PAYN.

Mr. Johnston added: "This letter tells its own story, and there is no other story to be told. Mr. Whitney was under no obligations to Mr. Payn, as the letter frankly states. So far as the trust company was concerned, the loan was well secured, and was taken at the proper rates. For whatever personal risk Mr. Whitney chose to take in guaranteeing the loan the letter is the only explanation. There was and is no other."

Avery D. Andrews, who made the first investigation, said yesterday that copies of his report were in the hands of Gov. Roosevelt and Mr. Kilburn. He refused to admit that the Governor had appointed him, thus going over Mr. Kilburn's head, or to discuss the details of the report. He stated, however, that the Payn loan had absolutely nothing to do with the report.

Abram Kling, at whose request the investigation into the company's affairs was made, said: "My motive in making this fight is not due to a personal grudge. It is simply due to my desire to protect my property. I have a considerable sum invested in this company, and I don't want to see its funds loaned out on cats and dogs."

"Do you not think that what you have done may injure the value of your own securities?" he was asked.

"No," said he. "I want those loans recalled. I want the money back in the treasury of the company, so that it will be on a safe basis, and that is my object in taking action. It is not right that trust funds should be loaned out on securities of doubtful value. Who knows what Electric Storage would bring if you went out on the curb and tried to sell a lot of it?"

Mr. Kling also commented on the attitude of Mr. Kilburn respecting the State Trust Company. "Why does he want to screen this concern?" said he. "He made haste to rush to its aid and come out with a statement declaring it sound before he had seen Gen. Andrews's report and without knowing what that report contained."

Mr. Judson, Superintendent Kilburn's associate, who is in charge of the branch office of the State Banking Department, replied to this charge as follows: "Mr. Kilburn based his statement as to the company's solvency not upon Gen Andrews's investigation, but upon his own. He personally examined its books and found every loan amply secured and a surplus of over $1,200,000. The only ones which were in the slightest degree questionable were some small ones made by the previous administration of the company, when Mr. Decker was in. These are in process of liquidation.

Mr. Judson admitted that the list of securities deposited as collateral for Mr. Payn's loan had been correctly given by Mr. Bacon, Mr. Kling's attorney. He declared, however, that Mr. Bacon had undervalued them. "Those collateral securities are now worth $350,625," he added, "and not merely $334,418, as Mr. Bacon said. Since they were deposited Mr. Payn has paid $25,000 on his loan, thus reducing it to $310,470.48. Electric Storage common and preferred are each worth about 80, and not 75 and 77, respectively, as Mr. Bacon alleged."

At the offices of the State Trust Company it was said that the concern had had a most gratifying day. The deposits had increased instead of falling off, the surplus by Mr. Kilburn's latest examination was found to be $1,250,000, and every loan was absolutely secured. The few loans made by the old administration, it was said, had been so marked down by the present one as to be perfectly safe.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MAY ACT.

Gov. Roosevelt Sees Him About the State Trust Company—Supt. Payn's Defeat Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department had a long talk to-day with Gov. Roosevelt over the report made by ex-Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews regarding the State Trust Company. Neither the Governor nor Mr. Kilburn would discuss what had passed between them. Mr. Kilburn has not made a written report to the Governor on the case, but it is expected he will do so.

It is understood that Attorney General Davies will make a thorough investigation of the case with a view of ascertaining if there have been any irregularities among officials such as would call for prosecution. The Governor declared this evening that he had conferred with the Attorney General in reference to the matter.

The revelation that Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance, was a heavy borrower from the company together with the probable effect that Mr. Payn's dealings with the company will have upon his contest to retain his place at the head of the Insurance Department, continues to be the principal topic of conversation among members of the Legislature and officials in the various State Departments.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, Superintendent Payn, and Railroad Commissioner Dunn held a long conference late to-night at the Hotel Ten Eyck. None of those present would say anything about the matter, but it is known that their talk concerned the Insurance Superintendency. Well-informed Republicans said no nomination would be sent to the Senate this week, and that when the Governor did send in a name it would not be that of Judge Saxton.

John R. Hazel, Republican leader in Erie County, whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the place, is here to-night, accompanied by a large number of Buffalonians. Judge Saxton is also in town, but will not talk about the Insurance Superintendency.

It is regarded as significant that many Republicans who have been declaring Superintendent Payn would defeat the Governor in the present fight have changed front to-night and predict that the Governor will be able to have his nominee confirmed.

Much comment has been heard that the State Trust investigation was conducted by Gen. Andrews, in view of the fact that he retired from official life, giving as his reason that his private business would not permit him to longer serve as a public official. Gov. Roosevelt and Gen. Andrews are close personal friends, and it is known that the former has absolute confidence in the latter's ability.

Some of Gen. Andrews's friends say he believed it to be his duty to sacrifice his personal interests in order to be of assistance to the Governor. Mr. Payn's supporters assert that the request made by the Governor that Gen. Andrews should continue the investigation was a direct insult to Superintendent Kilburn, who is said to be personally friendly with Mr. Payn.

It is said to-night that the Senate will at an early day call for all the papers in the investigation. Much speculation is being intimated as to the Senator who will take the initiative in the matter. The names of various Senators have been mentioned, but no one can be found who knows who will call for the papers, although it is the general belief that it will be done.

A. VAN WYCK FOR PRESIDENT.

Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men Boom the New Yorker on an Anti-Trust Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Correspondence and circulars received at the National Democratic Campaign Headquarters indicate that ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck of New York City is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

The Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League, which was incorporated in New York a few weeks ago, and the headquarters of which are in New York City, has issued circular letters to all Democratic editors in the United States announcing their "election as members of the Publicity Committee" of the league and soliciting their co-operation in the creation of public sentiment against trusts and incidentally inviting them to act upon the committee. Accompanying this circular is this printed slip:

"Anti-trust is a great issue. No great economic issue grew more rapidly and has taken a firmer hold upon the minds of the people all over the country than that of anti-trusts. The issue was first formally presented to the country on April 16, 1899, by Augustus Van Wyck in a speech entitled 'Anti-Trust, Tariff Reform, Equal Opportunity for All,' delivered before the Democratic Club at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

"This was followed by the now famous Fourth of July speech of Joseph J. Willet, President of the Alabama Bar Association, of which a large part was devoted to the effects of trusts upon commercial travelers and hotel men. There is every likelihood that the trust issue will be the most important in the next Presidential campaign."

The words "first" and "Augustus Van Wyck" appear in heavy-faced type.

WRECK IS THE HELGOLAND.

Identity of Ship Lost in St. Mary's Bay Learned from Her Boat and Company's House Flag.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 16.—Everything goes to show that the wrecked steamer sunk in St. Mary's Bay is the Helgoland, the property of the Dutch-American Petroleum Company. Among a number of flags picked up this evening near Holyrood was one with the colors blue, white, and red, with the letter "R" in the centre. This is the house flag of that company. Taken with the finding of the boat, with the name Helgoland painted on it, off Cape Pine, it seems to leave no doubt as to the identity of the vessel. A life buoy was also picked up with the name of the steamer painted on it, but the lettering was partly illegible from fire and water.

Other flags found were a German ensign, a dark-red flag with a yellow cross and the letter "R," a pennant of white and red with the letter "I" in the centre and the letter "G," and another red and white pennant with the letter "O" in the centre and the letter "F." There are rumors of other finds, like buckets and oars, but these are not yet confirmed.

In other respects, however, the day's operations by the steamers and fishermen were disappointing. The former had to abandon work, owing to the heavy sea, as they could not approach the wreck, and the shore boats found the task equally difficult, and were obliged to abandon it early. Landsmen were unable to get down to the beach, and therefore unable to recover the bodies, which have been lying there exposed five days and nights. Seven bodies are now ashore, and can be reached when the sea becomes smooth. There are five others in the wreckage near the ship. Others still were seen driving south to-day. The wind is now veering landward again, and will probably drive them all ashore to-morrow, but it will keep a big cross-sea on.

Philip Ruprecht, agent of the German-American Petroleum Company, which is controlled by the Standard Oil Company, said yesterday that a dispatch was received at the Maritime Exchange stating that the wreck was the Helgoland, commanded by Capt. Von Rittern. She had a crew of thirty men, all Germans, who had been shipped on the other side.

The Helgoland left Philadelphia for Bergen, Norway, on Jan. 5, with a cargo of refined petroleum, and valued at 880,000. The Helgoland had a capacity of 3,200 tons, and was valued at $150,000. She was built in Newcastle in 1890. Her register was 2,381 tons gross and 2,510 tons net. She was 291 feet long, 37½ feet beam, and 26½ feet depth of hold. She had triple expansion engines and twelve compartments.

Mr. Ruprecht said there were no women aboard the Helgoland.

SCHLEY'S FRIENDS ANNOYED.

The McComas Resolution in the Senate Is Not Approved by Them—Meant for a "Test."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Not a friend of Rear Admiral Schley can be found who approves the resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator McComas to give the thanks of Congress to Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley for their services at Santiago. Senator McComas admits that he offered it without consultation with Schley's friends, who say that Rear Admiral Schley did not desire to have the controversy revived, as he now stands ahead of Rear Admiral Sampson, just where he would have stood if the Spanish war had never occurred. The resolution is distasteful to them.

To get Congress to thank Sampson first and then to thank Schley, after which both are to be made Vice Admirals with a life tenure, with Sampson first and Schley to follow in the programme. If the resolution is passed, which is doubtful, Schley will obtain better rank, but will lose his superior position.

Mr. McComas says that he merely wishes to "test" the sense of the Senate. The impression at the Navy Department is that if the test should prove the desire of the Senate to thank Sampson first, the nomination of Sampson and Schley in that order for Vice Admirals with a recommendation from the President that they be thanked and then promoted, would be forthcoming. The friends of Rear Admiral Schley say that the Admiral went away satisfied to remain in his present position.

NEW ROCKEFELLER RESERVOIR.

One Being Built at Tarrytown to Cost About $50,000.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 16.—John D. Rockefeller will spend about $50,000 upon a new reservoir for his place here and a small army of men and teams are already at work. The reservoir will be situated on the Ward-Wheeler property, which Mr. Rockefeller recently acquired.

The village of North Tarrytown wants Mr. Rockefeller to supply it with water. It is not known as yet whether he will agree to do this or not.

Lawton Fund Is $90,909.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The total of the Lawton fund is now $90,909.

Beautiful, Swift, and Sure.

The "Royal Limited," exquisite in all appointments, leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington, 8 P. M. Unexcelled Dining and Cafe Car Service.—Adv.

cants to be examined. The Daily Chronicle asserts that the committee was goaded into this statement by the reports that there was no hope of getting the full number.

The War Office has wired to countermand the departure from Egypt of a number of officers who were previously ordered to South Africa. The Daily Chronicle, commenting upon this and upon other news related to it, says:

"There are some curious reports in circulation—apparently with some authority behind them—which point to the stoppage of the dispatch of further reinforcements when the troops now mobilized shall have embarked. The new cavalry brigade is not to leave England at present."

KRUEGER MEANS TO ESCAPE?

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Durban correspondent of The Standard to-day mentions an extraordinary story with reference to a recent journey of President Krüger's son-in-law, Kloff, to Delagoa Bay in a German warship. According to this, Kloff has been making arrangements for President Krüger's escape through German Damafaland in the event of the capture of Pretoria.

GUNS LANDED AT DELAGOA BAY.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, Jan. 16, says:

"The Delagoa Bay correspondent of The Natal Times asserts that six big Creusot guns and fifty tons of shells were landed from the French steamer Gironde about the middle of last month under the noses of two British warships and were dispatched to Pretoria, causing much rejoicing at the ease with which contraband of war can run the blockade."

NATIVES PLOT WITH THE BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Times says:

"The Swazi Queen mother, since the death of King Bunu, has killed all the chiefs who were ever in England or Cape Town, and is now plotting with the Boers. The situation may fairly be considered grave, and it would be well to send regiments of Gurkhas to Swaziland immediately."

Refugees from Swaziland, living in the Lebombo district, recently brought news to Lorenzo Marques that the Queen of Swaziland was dead. Her death, following so soon upon that of King Bunu, was looked upon with suspicion. According to their story, however, not the Queen mother, but Necoco, Bunu's brother, was acting as head of the Swazi nation, and he, in conjunction with Tecuba, Umbandine's old Prime Minister, was carrying on a reign of terror, killing off whole kraals all over the country.

PEACE ADVOCATES ORGANIZED.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The South African Conciliation Committee, quietly formed to represent the Peace Minority, announces itself to the country to-day and asks for support. Among the members are Lord and Lady Coleridge, Herbert Spencer, Sir Robert Threshie Reid, George John Shaw-Lefevre, Frederic Harrison, Stephen Gladstone, the Countess of Carlisle, and other notable persons. Mr. Leonard Courtney, Unionist member of Parliament for the Bodmin Division of Cornwall, is President of the Committee.

This movement should be distinguished from the "Stop-the-War" group of Extremists, of which Mr. William T. Stead is the most active member. Its programme, summarized, is to wait until a proper opportunity arises for some peaceable settlement. Meanwhile it will gather and distribute correct information and sound views. The manifesto affirms that "as the war was begun amid misunderstandings on both sides a pacific settlement is possible."

There is no indication that such an arrangement would be tolerated by any considerable portion of the public. National emotion is now in a state of disquietude over the reverses to British arms; dissatisfaction with the conduct of military business is intense, and there is an almost universal determination to see the thing through.

MULES MUST BE VACCINATED.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—The American mule must be vaccinated before he can be enlisted in the British Army service in South Africa in the future. The Admiralty has passed upon his case, and the decree is final. Seventy-five or a hundred, possibly more, of the mules died of glanders or a kindred disease after they were landed on African soil.

The animals are separated, temperature taken, and virus injected. If the animal is infected the theory is that by the use of this special virus there will be a quick rise in the temperature, thus denoting that the disease, glanders, has found lodgment in the system of the beast, although it may not have shown itself for days or weeks if the virus had not been used.

The vaccination of the mules is what has caused the delay in loading the transport Corinthia.

Mafeking Still Holding Out.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Monday, Jan. 15, says: "I am informed on the best authority that six days ago Mafeking was holding out as pluckily as ever. There was then no likelihood of capitulation. The garrison had plenty of cattle and tinned meats.

Canadians Subscribe to the War Fund.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 16.—Some large amounts are being subscribed to the Canadian patriotic fund for the South African soldiers. The Canadian Pacific Railway today donated $15,000 to the fund, while the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British North America have sent $5,000 each. The fund started by The Toronto Globe a week ago has already reached the neighborhood of $10,000.

Portugal Will Retain Her Colonies.

LISBON, Jan. 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senhor Veiga Beirao, repeated his recent statement with reference to the Anglo-German agreement, and added that Portugal would neither sell, cede, nor lease any uortion of her colonies.

GERMAN PRESS STILL BITTER.

Continued Attacks on Great Britain for the Latter's Attitude on the Seizures Question.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—In the Reichstag today an interpellation signed by Herr Moeller, National Liberal, and all the members of the Reichstag except the Social Democrats and Independents, was introduced. It was as follows:

"What steps have the Federal Government taken in regard to the seizure of German ships by agents of the English Government?"

In view of the excited state of public opinion concerning the seizures, the interpellation will probably be speedily answered. Press comment on the subject continues bitter.

The Hamburger Nachrichten advises German reprisals against Great Britain and expresses its belief that a coalition of neutral powers is feasible. It goes so far as to suggest that Germany should head such a coalition.

The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung advises Great Britain to use more moderation toward Germany unless she wishes "unpleasant consequences."

The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"We believe the Salisbury Cabinet purposely delays giving Germany satisfaction because it wishes to leave this as an embarrassing legacy to its successors."

The Vossische Zeitung, which indorses the views of the Kölnische Zeitung, already cabled, respecting the course England should take if she desires to preserve Germany's friendship, adds:

"The longer England delays the more will she lose in German public opinion."

Several reports are in circulation that Emperor William has been asked by Russia, Holland, and Belgium to join in an intervention movement. While these rumors are not entirely without foundation, the Emperor remains convinced that Great Britain would not accept mediation at this stage, and, on political and personal grounds, he holds aloof from any such plan.

It was asserted to-day, however, by a high authority that if England much longer delays the satisfaction which Germany demands the Emperor would participate in a coalition movement to compel her to respect the commercial rights of neutrals at sea.

HOLLIS DEFENDS THE BOERS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 16.—George F. Hollis, who was United States Consul at Cape Town under President Harrison, has written a letter to the committee in charge of the meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall tomorrow evening in support of the Boers in which he says:

"I accept with great pleasure your invitation to speak to the people of Boston in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, on the subject of England in the Transvaal, believing, as I do, that for several years the attempt has been deliberately made to mislead the minds, not only of our own people, but of the people of England, on this question.

"I have long held the belief that the United States and England were to have a large and honorable share in advancing the civilization of the world, and I am grieved beyond measure that England has become involved in what I consider to be an unrighteous war.

"The position of President Krüger and his relations to the Outlanders was very peculiar. He had, in the first place, to listen to the demands of this great inrush of people, and in the meantime to bring his people, who had little knowledge of modern appliances, somewhat into sympathy with what the time required.

"To do this required time, patience, and tact, all of which President Krüger possesses in large measure. Had the English representatives met him in the spirit of good will and fairness, all their just demands and claims would have been amicably met.

"But, because of the arrogant and reckless spirit displayed by these people an animosity was created in the minds of the Dutch burghers which retarded all the efforts of the radical and progressive party in the republic to advance matters as they desired."

CARBOLIC ACID PRICE SOARS.

Doubles in One Day on a Report that the British Government Has Prohibited Exports.

The price of carbolic acid was doubled yesterday. This skyrocket flight in the price of the drug was caused by a report circulated among dealers to the effect that a firm in this city which is a large importer of the acid had received a cablegram from London saying that the British Government had forbidden any exports of the acid until further notice. The reason assigned for this was that all the carbolic acid on hand and all that could be manufactured for some time to come, would be needed for the manufacture of lyddite.

John McKesson, Jr., of the drug firm of McKesson & Robbins, who are probably the heaviest importers of carbolic acid in this country, was seen last night at his residence, 247 Fifth Avenue, and asked as to the situation. "It is a fact," said Mr. McKesson, "that the reported stopping of the exportation of carbolic acid from England had the effect of doubling the price in this city. As the United States gets practically all its carbolic acid from England, it is but natural that the report should greatly affect the market here.

"We know nothing definite as yet. We have cabled the English house from which we get most of our carbolic acid, and expect a reply to-morrow. I can hardly think that the British Government would take the very radical step of stopping the exportation of carbolic acid, when it seems to me that it could go into the open market and buy all it needed. Still, the need of it over there may be greater than I know. If the exportation has been stopped, it will be impossible to fill orders now on hand. In fact, it will be an impossibility to obtain carbolic acid in large quantities at all, and the price of smaller quantities will advance enormously."

TREES IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Willow Grew from Cuttings of a Wicker Basket.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—At the meeting of the Civic Clubs to-day Miss Ethel Austin Shrigley read a paper on "Historic Trees of Philadelphia." She remarked that nearly all of the trees that made history before 1840 have "succumbed to the march of civilization, if not of age."

"The largest tree recorded is the big oak which stood in the almshouse grounds, and in 1837 was 240 years old. It was about 50 feet in height, and its limbs extended for nearly the same distance in all directions. On the site of the Custom House grew the first yellow willows. The introduction of the tree was an accident. Dr. Franklin found a wicker basket sprouting either in Dock Street or in a boat on the creek. He gave some of the cuttings from it to Charles Norris, who planted them on his property.

Miss Shrigley described the proposed oak grove that has been begun in Fairmount Park, and will be known as Michaux Grove. The Civic Club will use its efforts to realize the desire of Mayor Ashbridge for a double row of trees in Broad Street from Germantown Avenue to League Island.

CHICAGO ELEVATED WAR.

The Northwestern Accepts the Amended Extension Ordinance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—At a meeting of the Directory of the Northwestern Elevated Company to-day the amended extension ordinance passed by the City Council last night was accepted. The company's bond was scheduled and was filed with the City Clerk. When informed of this action Mayor Harrison announced that as soon as the official formalities had been observed he would sign the ordinance, and the permits to resume work on the elevated structure will be issued.

Leasing out of the provision prohibiting steam railway cars on the structure, and making the words "successors, lessees, and assigns" apply to the Northwestern Elevated alone.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh northwesterly winds.

No marked changes in the weather have occurred during the past twenty-four hours. Abnormally high temperatures continue in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, Havre reporting 34 degrees above normal, Williston 32 degrees, and Bismarck 27 degrees. It has grown slightly cooler in the Red River of the South, Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys, and the temperature has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, except a slight rise in the Middle Atlantic States. Light rain or snow has fallen in the lake regions, New England, and the Middle Missouri Valley, and light rain in the Ohio Valley, on the Middle and North Pacific Coast, and in the northern plateau. A storm appears to be developing in the West Gulf, but its probable intensity and direction of movement it is impossible to determine at present. The prospects are favorable for showers in the Middle Gulf States by to-night. The weather will continue threatening in the Ohio Valley and lake regions, and it will be generally fair in the Atlantic States. Increasing cloudiness may be expected in the Missouri and Red River of the North Valleys. The temperature will fall slightly in Northeastern Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, in the interior of the Middle States, and in New England. Brisk northeasterly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, light to fresh northerly winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	39	39	40
6 A. M.	38	39	40
9 A. M.	39	41	42
12 M	44	39	46
4 P. M.	44	44	47
6 P. M.	46	41	46
9 P. M.	44	39	40
12 P. M.	43	38	37

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Avearge temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42½
Weather Bureau	39¾
Corresponding date, 1899	42½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	30

The maximum temperature yesterday was 48 degrees at 1:30 P. M. and the minimum 34 degrees at 9 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 86 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.12 and at 8 P. M. 30.25.

Brooklyn Water Supply Improved.

The water supply situation in Brooklyn was further improved yesterday by an additional gain of 3,000,000 gallons in the amount of water in storage at Ridgewood. Several houses were cut off from the supply yesterday because of reckless waste of water on the part of the occupants. Warnings to other wasteful householders were sent out..

ONE KENTUCKIAN KILLS THREE MEN

Another May Die as the Result of Bullet Wounds.

BATTLE IN A HOTEL LOBBY

All Those Dead Were Shot by ex-Congressman Colson.

Principal Victim a Nephew of ex-Gov. Bradley — Affray Grew Out of an Old Feud—Slayer Under Arrest.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 16.—A shooting affair in which the lives of three prominent men were sacrificed, and that of a fourth hangs by a slender thread, while others miraculously escaped with painful injuries, occurred here to-day. The principals in the tragedy were ex-Congressman David G. Colson of Middlesborough, and Lieut. Ethelbert Scott of Somerset. Scott was shot six times by Colson, and almost instantly killed.

Luther W. De Marre, Assistant Postmaster at Shelbyville, an innocent bystander, was shot three times and died instantly. Charles Julian, another bystander, was shot, and died a half hour later, and Capt. B. B. Golden of Barboursville, Commonwealth Attorney of the Twenty-seventh Judicial District, was shot in the back, and is not expected to survive the night. Col. Colson himself was shot twice in the arm. Harry McEwing of Louisville was shot in the foot, and W. O. Ridpatch of Chicago sustained a broken leg by the lifeless form of Scott falling against him as it rolled down the stairway.

The killing occurred in the lobby of the Capitol Hotel, the principal hostelry of the State capital, the room being well filled at the time with politicians and others, who are here attending the contests for State offices before the Legislature.

Col. Colson is in jail to-night charged with murder, but he claims self-defense.

The witnesses to the affair were taken so much by surprise when the shooting began that most of them were almost panic-stricken, and there are many conflicting stories as to how the fight began.

THE SHOOTING BEGINS.

Col. Colson and a party of friends, among whom was De Marre, were sitting in the lobby engaged in conversation as Scott and Capt. Golden came up the stairs from the barroom. When they had advanced about half way across the room, walking in the direction of Colson, the latter, it is said, half rising from his chair, fired at Scott, who instantly returned the fire. The shooting then became general, and bystanders are at variance as to the number engaged in it. De Marre was standing slightly in front of Colson, and young Scott is said to have crouched behind him to escape bullets from Colson's revolver. In an instant De Marre fell dead, pierced by three bullets.

Capt. Golden, who accompanied Scott, reeled to one side, falling into the arms of ex-Gov. James B. McCreary, exclaiming: "I am shot!"

The smoke in the locality of the antagonists became dense, but Colson continued to press Scott, who retreated backward. As he moved Colson emptied the chambers of one revolver and quickly brought another into action. Scott by this time had been shot several times, and as he staggered back and fell down the stairway, Colson, who was within a few feet of him, continued to fire until the form of Scott rolled over and showed life was extinct.

The battle was terrific, and bullets fairly rained through the lobby of the hotel, several of which went wild, pierced window glass or imbedded themselves in the walls and furniture of the hotel. It was not discovered for several minutes afterward that Julian, who died later, had been shot, and at first his wound was thought to be only trifling. After the killing, Col. Colson ran out of the hotel and hurried to the residence of Chief of Police Williams, where he surrendered. He was almost exhausted, and as he entered the house, gasped:

"I am sorry. He would not let me alone. There were three of them shooting at me."

Meantime the wildest excitement prevailed in the hotel lobby, where the killing occurred, and in the dining room near by, where about 300 guests were seated at dinner when the fusillade began. Men fell over each other in frantic efforts to get to places of safety, women fainted, and it was several minutes before the awful scope of the tragedy was fully known. The dead were left lying in pools of blood and messengers were dispatched in every direction for physicians and nurses to care for the wounded.

Julian, who was shot in the leg, died shortly after reaching a room, death being due to loss of blood and the shocks to his nervous system. Capt. Golden was removed to a room and made a statement that Colson was the aggressor.

The death of Julian is most remarkable. He walked to his room unaided; his cousin, Judge Ira Julian, examined the wound and congratulated him on his escape. Doctors were busy with the dying, and Julian waited. He was bleeding to death, however, and when the doctors turned attention to him he was past recovery. Capt. Golden was alive at a late hour.

DEADLINESS OF THE AIM.

When it is remembered that, so far as known only three revolvers played a part in the duel, it can be seen that aim was for the most part accurate. Colson's shots were true, but this detracts nothing from the noted skill of Scott, because he emptied his revolver after several bullets had lodged in him.

Following is the record of the marksmen: Scott, a bullet in temple, one in throat, two in lungs, two in back. De Marre, two in heart; Julian, bullet in calf of right leg. Capt. Golden, two bullets in spine; Colson, bullet splintered left arm from wrist to elbow. Bullets tore his cuffs and sleeves to shreds.

Colson remained at the residence of Chief Williams while the surgeons dressed his shattered arm, and he was not taken to jail until 5 o'clock. He begged to be allowed to give bail.

The Grand Jury is in session, and an indictment will probably be returned against him to-morrow. Coroner Meagher will also hold an inquest to-morrow morning.

Colson to-night still declined to talk. He is in a highly nervous state, and appeared to have been weeping when a reporter called. He suffered a partial stroke of paralysis after he was shot by Scott at Anniston, and had never fully recovered from it.

Col. David G. Colson was born April 1, 1861, at Yellow Creek, (now Middlesborough,) Ky. He resided on a farm until twenty years old. During a portion of this time he attended the common schools and for two years attended college. He took the junior law course in the law department of Kentucky University, at Louisville.

In 1882 he went to Washington to accept a position in the Interior Department, where he remained two years, and in 1884 was appointed special examiner for the Pension Bureau, in which capacity he served two years, during which time he traveled, with headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn.

In 1887 he returned to Bell County, and was elected to the Kentucky Legislature. In 1889 he was the Republican nominee for State Treasurer. In 1893 he was elected Mayor of Middlesborough, Ky., which position he resigned in December, 1895, to accept a seat in Congress, to which he was elected in November, 1894. In 1896 he was re-elected to Congress. During his service he vacated his seat to accept a commission as Colonel of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment for service in the war with Spain.

Scott was a Lieutenant and Golden was Captain of a company in Colson's regiment, and the trouble which led to the tragedy to-day began then.

A feud sprung up between Colson and Scott while the troops were in camp at Anniston, Ala., and in which it is said by Colson's friends that Capt. Golden was a warm partisan of Scott. The trouble between them at that time culminated in a meeting between them in a restaurant, which resulted in Colson being shot by Scott. The regiment was shortly afterward mustered out of the service, as a result of the feud between the officers and the serious charges and counter-charges which they had made at Washington against each other as officers. Since then the parties had not met until to-day, and it has generally been believed that blood would be spilled should they meet, as each was understood to be looking for the other.

Scott was a young lawyer of Somerset and a nephew of ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley, his mother being a sister of the ex-Governor. He was about thirty years of age. Julian was one of the wealthiest farmers of the county and was active in local politics, being a Democrat. His family are among the best known people in Kentucky. One brother, Henry, is a lawyer at Kansas City; another, Alexander, is a wealthy shoe merchant of Cincinnati, and a cousin, Judge Ira A. Julian of this city, is now a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in this district. De Marre was about thirty-two years of age, and in addition to being Assistant Postmaster at Shelbyville, was a large real estate owner. Capt. Golden is one of the best-known lawyers in the southeastern part of the State, and has long been a leading Republican politician in his section. Both Colson and Scott were regarded as dead game.

SHERIFF'S JURY AT DINNER.

Second Panel Entertains Prominent Men at Delmonico's—Mr. Keller Makes a Patriotic Speech.

More than 200 diners sat around the rose-decked tables at the annual dinner of the second panel of the Sheriff's Jury given at Delmonico's last night. William H. McElvoy presided, and with him at the guest table were Sheriff William F. Grell, James M. Beck, Justice C. H. Van Brunt, Justice William Rumsey, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, Justice Chester B. McLaughlin, John S. Wise, Justice James Fitzgerald, Justice David McAdam, Justice David Leventritt, Justice J. M. Fitzsimons, Justice Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice Gildersleeve, Justice J. A. O'Gorman, and Seymour D. Thompson. Others present included ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, John H. Starin, H. H. Vreeland, District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, Herman Ridder, Park Commissioner August Moebus, Judge E. F. O'Dwyer, ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, Justice H. W. Bookstaver, W. H. Gelshanan, and Corporation Counsel John Whalen.

Mr. McElvoy, in opening the speechmaking, observed that it must be a great consolation to the jury to realize that they were cultivating amicable relations with their Sheriff, for, as they were well aware, no man could make himself so disagreeable in his official capacity as a Sheriff, and in fact the more attachments he had the more unpopular he became. The citizens of this city, he said, might be divided into those who did their jury duty and those who shirked it. "You, however," he continued, amid much laughter, "do your duty faithfully. From rosy morn to dewy eve for 365 days you are all in your shirt sleeves hard at it, and well earn the dinners which you annually meet to enjoy." He concluded by proposing a toast to Sheriff Grell, who briefly returned thanks.

In introducing Commissioner Keller, Mr. McElroy said he had read with gladness that Mr. Keller had invited W. J. Bryan to dine with him at the Democratic Club, for he felt sure that such would be the grace and generosity of Mr. Keller's hospitality that Col. Bryan would be fain to declare that the East is not the enemy's country, but a land flowing with milk and honey.

Commissioner Keller said he was astonished at the interest the toastmaster seemed to take in an invitation extended by one gentleman to another, and he begged to be permitted to say that if Col. Bryan did accept, he would extend an invitation to all the members of the Sheriff's jury, whether Democrats or Republicans, to meet the free-silver champion after the repast.

After alluding to the Boer war, which he said had been barred as a subject for speechmaking, Commissioner Keller said: "We have heard much about hands across the sea. I shall say something about the hands stretched across the sea, but not the hands that Washington compelled to release their grip upon the throat of the American colonies, not the hands whose fingers and knuckles were bruised at New Orleans, but the hands of America, that at the cry of distress have ever been stretched across the sea to succor and to save; the hands that never have drawn the sabre or grasped the musket save in humanity's cause. Lately they were stretched across the sea with sabre and musket to help a downtrodden people in Cuba. To-night our hands are stretched across the sea to the Philippines. I will split hairs with no man as to their right to be there; but I do know that the men fighting there are my countrymen, that they are wearing my country's uniform and are battling under my country's flag, and my prayer is that they shall succeed and come home safely to the wives and families awaiting them." Enthusiastic applause greeted this sentiment.

Job E. Hedges, John S. Wise, and Seymour D. Thompson also spoke.

CHICAGO'S NEW RAILWAY LAW.

Council Passes an Act Directed Against the Pennsylvania Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Important traction legislation was passed by the City Council last night. Among several ordinances was one which requires all Pennsylvania Railway trains to stop at street crossings. A big fight is expected as a result.

The reason for passing the act was the fact that while the West Indiana accepted the ordinance for the elevation of the Fort Wayne and Western Indiana tracks where they parallel each other from Eighteenth to West Fifty-third Street, the Pennsylvania failed to accept it. The retaliatory measure was introduced by Alderman Martin and he received such strong support that it passed by a vote of 54 to 6.

The name of the company is not mentioned in the measure, merely the locality, as it is said the ordinance would be illegal if directed against one specified company. The engines will have to stop at eight crossings until they are signaled to move. A penalty is provided if they fail to stop.

Several Aldermen assert that over a thousand deaths have been caused at the various crossings since the track elevation ordinance was first proposed four years ago.

TAYLOR LOSES A POINT.

Kentucky Court of Appeals Ousts His Appointees.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 16.—The Court of Appeals to-day rendered a decision nullifying Gov. Taylor's appointments of W. H. Mackey and A. M. C. Cochran as Election Commissioners, and enjoining them from acting, thus sustaining the Democratic Commissioners Boyntz, Fulton, and Yontz. These Commissioners will try the contests in the cases of minor State officers.

The decision was made on a strictly party vote, Judges Guffy, Burnam, and Durille dissenting.

Blackburn's Election Duplicated.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 16.—The election of J. C. S. Blackburn as United States Senator was duplicated in both houses of the Legislature to-day, this action being taken on account of a question among lawyers as to whether the election last Thursday was legal. The proceedings and vote were practically the same as those on the former ballot.

Senator Gear Succeeds Himself.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 16.—James H. Gear was formally elected in the Legislature to-day to succeed himself in the United States Senate. To-day the vote was cast by each branch separately. The joint ballot will be taken to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:30 A. M.—201 Delancey Street; M. Cohen; damage slight.

1:20 A. M.—841 Broadway; Brown Suspender Company; damage slight.

3:05 A. M.—319 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; J. B. Mooney; damage, $10.

9:15 A. M.—346 Elizabeth Street; D. Donomalo; damage, $50.

9:30 A. M.—477 West Fifty-seventh Street; E. Bervin; damage, $170.

11:30 A. M.—29 Broome Street; Fannie Drenish; damage, $100.

12:15 P. M.—982 Second Avenue; O'Reilly & Lavalle; damage, $1,000

3:55 P. M.—1,644 Amsterdam Avenue; J. Kelly; damage, $30.

4:40 P. M.—645 East Thirteenth Street; Mrs. Ellergen; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—625 Third Avenue; A. Kebbel; damage, $5.

8:45 P. M.—2,155 Eighth Avenue; Edward Rosenfeld; damage, $25.

10:10 P. M.—254 East Thirty-third Street; John Seaman; damage, $25.

10:10 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue; James F. Walsh; damage, $10,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 16.—The dry goods store of Lee Di Klee was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $23,000. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Washington Club, by winning two games in the Harlem League last night secured first place in the tourney. The club still has two games to play. The Audubons won and lost a game, and the Friendships lost two games. A. Shiman of the Washingtons made an average of 205 for two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington—Zenn, 185; Boehm, 183; A. Shiman, 191; Linden, 212; D. Shiman, 178. Total, 949.

Friendship—Botts, 191; Jarckow, 142; McDowell, 167; Higbie, 146; Dewes, 188. Total, 834.

SECOND GAME.

Audubon—Maher, 221; McGuire, 208; J. Brand, 190; Petry, 137; Sprenger, 194. Total, 950.

Friendship—Botts, 183; Jarckow, 149; McDowell, 136; Higbie, 158; Dewes, 169. Total, 795.

THIRD GAME.

Washington—Zenn, 179; Boehm, 223; A. Shiman, 219; Linden, 178; D. Shiman, 166. Total, 965.

Audubon—Maher, 168; McGuire, 210; J. Brand, 173; Petry, 155; Sprenger, 147. Total, 853.

Although the Belvidere Club had out its best bowlers in the North Side National League last night, its team could only win one game. The Centrals won the first game from the Belvideres, but the latter found the Borough team an easy mark in the second game. The Centrals defeated the Borough team in the third game by 158 pins. Scores:

Belvidere—Hotaling, 146; Newkirk, 171; Hunken, 201; Rehbein, 125; Lockwood, 155. Total, 798.

Central—Seher, 136; Bellmer, 180; Kuehn, 162; Shilling, 173; Kahlsdorf, 159. Total, 810.

Borough—Carsen, 176; Berker, 123; Stellman, 124; Purdy, 106; Gorman, 163. Total, 692.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 135; Newkirk, 168; Hunken, 151; Rehbein, 169; Lockwood, 166. Total, 789.

Borough—Carsen, 137; Berker, 123; Zimmerman, 104; Stellman, 113; Gorman, 170. Total, 647.

Central—Carsen, 127; Berker, 181; Stellman, 171; Purdy, 157; Gorman, 169. Total, 805.

Carroll Park Wheelmen won both their games last night in the tourney of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, Class B. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 191; Nash, 114; Watgen, 108; Spellman, 139; Degenhart, 172. Total, 724.

Red Hook Wheelmen—Pope, 143; Panning, 130; Aalbue, 112; Wittpen, 142; Olsson, 126. Total, 653.

SECOND GAME.

Defender Wheelmen—Wetner, 128; Schring, 108; Huelo, 148; Brehm, 138; Stager, 162. Total, 684.

Red Hook Wheelmen—Pope, 147; Panning, 148; Aalbue, 103; Wittpen, 113; Olsson, 170. Total, 681.

THIRD GAME.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 136; Nash, 112; Wattgen, 111; Spellman, 141; Degenhart, 155. Total, 655.

Defender Wheelmen—Warner, 97; Schring, 122; Huelo, 135; Brehm, 134; Stager, 162. Total, 650

Bedford Council won twice last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bedford Council—Morris, 162; Burrows, 165; Lounsbery, 178; Markwell, 200; Waterbury, 177. Total, 882.

Welcome Council—H. Wyant, 200; F. Wyant, 144; Grosch, 152; Hummel, 191; Peters, 146. Total, 838.

SECOND GAME.

Justin F. Price Council—Huebel, 147; Gehlhaus, 177; Shea, 188; Forman, 217; Potter, 193. Total, 922.

Welcome Council—H. Wyant, 141; F. Wyant, 108; Grosh, 160; Hummel, 145; Peters, 150. Total, 710.

THIRD GAME.

Bedford Council—Morris, 158; Burrows, 183; Lounsbery, 152; Markwell, 202; Waterbury, 155. Total, 850.

Justin F. Price Council—Huebel, 180; Gehlhaus, 178; Shea, 148; Forman, 167; Potter, 156. Total, 829.

Each team won and lost a game yesterday afternoon in the Arlington Ladies' Tournament, on Bertram & Voll's alleys, Brooklyn. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Kings County—Mrs. Wenisch, 111; Mrs. Schmausser, 89; Mrs. Emker, 154; Mrs. Ihnken, 91; Mrs. Tietje, 124. Total, 569.

Monarch No. 2—Mrs. Brunjes, 109; Mrs. Struss, 93; Mrs. Angelbeck, 116; Mrs. Holtermann, 110; Mrs. Von Bosstel, 426. Total, 560.

SECOND GAME.

Monarch No. 2—Mrs. Brunjes, 121; Mrs. Struss, 103; Mrs. Angelbeck, 124; Mrs. Holtermann, 164; Mrs. Von Bosstel, 145. Total, 657.

Monarch No. 1—Mrs. Connolly, 127; Mrs. Lubsen, 183; Mrs. Addicks, 115; Mrs. Kuck, 112; Miss Cordes, 107. Total, 644.

THIRD GAME.

Monarch No. 1—Mrs. Connolly, 144; Mrs. Lubsen, 105; Mrs. Addicks, 119; Mrs. Kuck, 122; Miss Cordes, 98. Total, 588.

Kings County—Mrs. Wenisch, 111; Mrs. Schmausser, 88; Mrs. Emken, 110; Mrs. Ihnken, 130; Mrs. Tietje, 89. Total, 529.

The Welcomes bowled in good form in the Arlington National League last night. They won two games, bowling scores of over 800 each time. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

M. M. and M.—Fecher, 141; Whitney, 164; Blue, 155; Coomes, 157; Cramer, 152. Total, 749.

Homestead—Duncan, 151; Landry, 121; Leask, 133; Cotte, 138; Moore, 157. Total, 700.

SECOND GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 172; Schultz, 179; Doerr, 168; Schmidt, 138; Wenderoth, 163. Total, 820.

Homestead—Duncan, 154; Landry, 147; Leask, 102; Cotte, 158; Moore, 166. Total, 727.

THIRD GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 203; Schultz, 180; Doerr, 179; Schmidt, 143; Wenderoth, 142. Total, 847.

M. M. and M.—Fecher, 155; Whitney, 138; Blue, 149; Coomes, 207; Cramer, 157. Total, 806.

Teams representing the Caledonian, the Atlantic Mutual, and the Hanover Company competed in the Fire Insurance League last night. The Atlantics won two games and the Caledonians lost two games. The Hanovers broke even. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Caledonian—Carleton, 153; Walton, 117; Toombs, 142; Franck, 135; Stoney, 152. Total, 707.

Hanover—Meyn, 119; Cogan, 124; Thomas, 124; Van Ness, 127; Jarvis, 180. Total, 715.

SECOND GAME.

Atlantic Mutual—Floyd-Jones, 183; Beck, 161; Covert, 139; Heartt, 135; Ferdon, 115. Total, 733.

Hanover—Meyn, 134; Cogan, 122; Thomas, 127; Van Ness, 141; Jarvis, 114. Total, 638.

THIRD GAME.

Atlantic Mutual—Floyd-Jones, 115; Beck, 200; Covert, 148; Heartt, 111; Ferdon, 115. Total, 689.

Caledonian—Strong, 165; Walton, 105; Fritzel, 132; Toombs, 132; O'Connell, 146. Total, 680.

The Empires, by losing two games in the American National tourney last night, lost a chance to win one of the leading prizes. Wilckens of the Orchards, impaired his chances of winning first individual average prize by making the small score of 128 in the first game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Orchard—Bullwinkel, 161; Bucholz, 138; Schroeder, 178; Schwacke, 199; Wilckens, 128. Total, 804.

Empire—Howell, 148; Hammond and Voorhees, 132; Williamson, 198; Diederick, 169; Foate and Helles, 156. Total, 791.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Brodbeck, 177; Graef, 152; Schumacher, 180; Merten, 168; Zollinger, 158. Total, 835.

Empire—Howell, 155; Voorhees, 183; Williamson, 138; Diederick, 140; Helles, 162. Total, 807.

THIRD GAME.

Orchard—Bullwinkel, 199; Bucholz, 100; Schroeder, 177; Schwake, 172; Wilckens, 214. Total, 922.

Riverdale—Brodbeck, 186; Graef, 153; Schumacher, 166; Merten, 146; Zollinger, 204. Total, 855.

The National Bank of the Republic again carried off the honors in the Bank Clerks' League last night, winning games from the Mechanics and Traders' and Chemical Bank teams. Ling of the Republic team bowled in splendid form, making scores of 209 and 209. The results:

FIRST GAME.

Republic—Brown, 157; Ling, 209; Burhenne, 121; Douglas, 161; Hartzel, 172. Total, 820.

Mechanics and Traders'—Schneider, 148; Neuman, 121; Spratt, 137; Holmes, 128; Miles, 163. Total, 697.

SECOND GAME.

Mechanics and Traders'—Schneider, 178; Neuman, 146; Spratt, 157; Holmes, 177; Miles, 180. Total, 838.

Chemical—G. Whitehead, 157; Wray, 143; E. Whitehead, 141; Hoyt, 168; Smith, 176. Total, 725.

THIRD GAME.

Republic—Brown, 136; Ling, 200; Burhenne, 141; Douglas, 150; Hartzel, 163. Total, 795.

Chemical—G. Whitehead, 145; Wray, 153; E. Whitehead, 158; Hoy, 146; Smith, 147. Total, 749.

Tournament Games To-day.

North Side National League—Prospect, Chippewa, Vernon.

Harlem League—Phoenix, Riverdale, Morningside.

American National—Metropolitan, Rosedale, Fidelia.

Morning Newspaper League—Bulletin vs. Tribune.

Columbia League—Standard, Oriental, Enterprize.

Royal Arcanum—Yonkers, De Vinne, Stanley.

Archdiocesan Union—Loyola, Holy Cross No. 2, Leo, Spalding No. 1, Columbus No. 1, St. Monica.

Life Insurance League—Equitable, John Hancock, Mutual Benefit of Newark.

Arlington National—Black Bass, Edison, Glendale.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Bushwick, Washington Irving, Long Island.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-League—Fort Greene vs. Fulton, Gilb

MOLINEUX MURDER TRIAL

Joseph Koch, the Letter-Box Man, Gives His Evidence.

RECORDER REBUKES COUNSEL

Promises to Deal Severely with the Two Lawyers Unless They Cease Wrangling.

The feature of the proceedings yesterday at the Molineux trial was the evidence of Joseph Koch, the letter-box man of 1,620 Broadway, who testified that Molineux had called upon him in the week of Dec. 12, 1898, to inquire regarding arrangements for renting a box. It was a friend who wanted the box, Molineux had said, according to this evidence, one who would not receive much mail. A week later some one else called and rented a box in the name of H. Cornish. It was not Cornish. He was a man described as having a light mustache, parted in the middle, and turned up at the ends.

The witness said that he had seen a man with a similar mustache in the July Grand Jury room. The name of this man did not come out. Mr. Osborne, when asked afterward who it was, smiled and said: "I decline to answer." No opinion as to who it was could be obtained from the counsel for the defense, though it was intimated by one interested in the case of the defense that the description fitted a man who was not a friend of Molineux.

As it was not shown that Molineux had actually hired a letter-box, the bearing of the evidence of his having visited the place was considered as being important only in connection with the letters signed "H. Cornish," sent to patent medicine firms and giving the address 1,620 Broadway, which have been declared by the writing experts for the people to have been written by Molineux.

The most exciting incident of the day was a tilt between the lawyers, Mr. Weeks and Assistant District Attorney Osborne, as an outcome of efforts made by Mr. Osborne to bring in further evidence relating to Barnet's alleged visits to Miss Chesebrough. Mr. Osborne desired to put in evidence Barnet's card as bearing the name of the man who, the colored woman servant on the stand the day before had testified, had called at the West End Avenue house. This squabbling between the lawyers resulted in a severe reprimand from the Recorder and an admonition that if there was a recurrence of such scenes he would deal severely with them.

Recorder Goff, after having ruled out evidence on the lines referred to as having no relevancy to the Adams case, permitted Mr. Osborne to bring out the fact that the name on a card which he presented and which bore the name of Barnet was the same as that on a card which had been presented to the servant by the caller on Miss Chesebrough.

WRITING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

The knowledge that the case of the prosecution is drawing near a close attracted a large attendance at the trial yesterday. Gen. Molineux, as usual, sat beside his son, who appeared in cheerful mood. His father handed to him the customary batch of letters, and after he had read these he devoted his attention to the evidence.

The writing expert, Albert S. Osborn of Rochester, was called as the first witness, for cross-examination by Mr. Weeks. This and the redirect examination occupied all the morning and part of the afternoon session. The first part of the cross-examination was devoted to ascertaining how much time the expert had given to the examination of the writing he was called to pass upon before giving it as his opinion at the Coroner's inquest that Molineux wrote the letters in dispute. It developed that the witness had come to the city by request of the District Attorney's office on Saturday, Feb. 25, and testified the following Monday. He had received $50 a day.

Mr. Weeks examined him as to previous experience in giving expert testimony, and the witness, answering a question as to whether he could be mistaken, said: "I might be in some cases under certain circumstances." He was asked if he had not testified in one case that a certain person had not written a certain signature, when three witnesses had testified to seeing that person write the signature. He said that he had.

The cross-examination then became a technical inquiry as to the elements of various letters. Most attention was devoted to Exhibit 19, a copy made by Cornish of the so-called Harpster letter, in which, at the request of the District Attorney, he had endeavored to conform to the style of the original. The expert admitted that the same characteristics were not shown.

Mr. Osborne on re-direct examination said: "Mr. Weeks has been talking a good deal here about the Cornish letter. Now I want you to go ahead and give all the reasons for thinking that Cornish could not have written the address on the poison package." Recess interrupted the proceedings here. On the reopening of court the expert took up this question and again went through the matter of the formation of letters, to show the lack of similar pen habits. He contended that a writer could not disguise his writing for the reason that unless he had made a special study of the subject peculiarities would come out without his being aware of it.

GOODS ORDERED BY MOLINEUX.

Andre Bustanoby, Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who had been on the stand before, was called next. Mr. Osborne handed several bills to him, which were for goods which he said Molineux had asked him to purchase for him and send to the address 251 West Seventy-fifth Street, at which, on the preceding day, Rachel Greene, a colored servant, had testified that Blanche Chesebrough had lived as the wife of Molineux. The goods were charged to the association which owned the Knickerbocker Club, and by it charged to Molineux, the testimony showing that he had paid the bills. The bills were not permitted to be placed in evidence, and after a discussion as to their admissibility it was ordered that the club's books be produced to-day. Mr. Osborne arrived at his object in another way, however.

"State," said he, "what Mr. Molineux gave to you." The witness said that he had been directed to have certain goods which he was to buy sent to 251 West Seventy-fifth Street. Mr. Osborne then held up a small glass with a gold band about it. He had shown this same glass to Rachel Greene the day before and asked her if she had not seen a similar one in Mr. and Mrs. Chesebrough's room. This had been ruled out. Bustanoby was asked to say if the glass was not like some used at the club, and he said it was. This evidence was explained to be corroborative of what Rachel Greene had said as to Molineux having lived with Miss Chesebrough at the address mentioned. The glass was marked for identification.

The witness then examined the exhibits of writing lettered M, N, O, and P—the new Barnet series, so called. He said that they were in Molineux's hand. He said he had seen some of the defendant's writing which was slanted backward. He had in his possession for some time a letter of Molineux's addressed to John D. Adams, the club's Secretary, which was written that way.

It was during the testimony of the next witness, Minnie Betts, the colored woman, who the day before testified that a man other than Molineux had called on Miss Chesebrough at Mrs. Bellinger's, at 257 West End Avenue, that the monotonous character of the day's proceedings was relieved by the wrangle between counsel.

Mr. Osborne asked the witness: "When this nice-looking man called on Miss Chesebrough, did he give you a card?"

"Yes," she replied.

"Was his name Barnet?"

Mr. Weeks objected, and the Recorder sustained him.

Mr. Osborne asked: "Did you ever hear the name mentioned?"

Mr. Weeks objected and was sustained.

IDENTITY OF THE CALLER.

Mr. Osborne tried in various ways to get in the testimony as to the identity of the caller, which he had failed to do the day before.

Mr. Weeks said to the Court: "I think you have ruled two or three times on this, and the Public Prosecutor certainly should know better after your Honor's ruling than to continue examining the witness on these lines."

Mr. Osborne retorted: "It is hard enough to have the light closed out of this case without being criticised."

Resuming with the witness, he asked: "Did you ever hear the name mentioned?"

As the witness said "No," Mr. Weeks objected and was sustained.

Mr. Osborne then held out a photograph of Barnet to the witness as he had the day before. "Have you looked at this photograph since you were on the stand yesterday?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied.

"As near as you can remember, is that the man?"

An objection was made and sustained.

Mr. Osborne—Is this a picture of the man who presented the card?

There was another objection, which was sustained.

Mr. Osborne said to the witness: "I show you a picture. Take it in your hand. It won't hurt you." The witness took it. "Now, what is that you have in your hand?"

Mr. Weeks arose, saying: "We object and further demand to place on record—"

The Recorder—There is nothing necessary to go on record for you other than the statement of your objection."

Mr. Weeks—But, your Honor, the defendant desires to place on the records—"

The Recorder—I'll not permit you to state anything more than your objection.

Mr. Weeks—May we state our objections?

The Recorder—No, you may not.

Mr. Osborne to the Witness—What is that you have in your hand?

Mr. Weeks—I object.

The Recorder—The witness has not stated whether or not she knew the person who called.

Mr. Osborne—How in the world can I identify any human being? How can I identify Mr. Weeks as Mr. Weeks, except I know that he is a man who has from time to time permitted me to address him as Mr. Weeks? How can I identify anybody? How can I identify a man who is dead, if I cannot identify him by his actions? I claim that it is part of the transaction when a man calls on a lady to give a visiting card, and that the name is itself proof that he went by the name on that card.

The Recorder—What proof have we that the man who presented the card went by that name? Strike out all of the record.

Mr. Weeks—We want it kept on the record.

THE RECORDER'S REBUKE.

The Recorder—We have ruled, Mr. Weeks. If this case cannot be carried on with propriety and quiet you might just as well close the doors of justice.

Mr. Weeks—I object to your Honor's remarks.

The Recorder—I will have you suppressed. I will not permit this wrangling. I would have meted out to each of you long before this such treatment as you deserve were it not for the defendant's interests.

Mr. Weeks—May we take an exception?

The Recorder—No, you may not. It is becoming very indelicate and improper. You are degenerating this trial into a farce for the exploitation of Mr. Osborne and Mr. Weeks.

Mr. Osborne—Yes, yes; just what I said, Your Honor.

The Recorder—Now, Mr. Osborne, I have heard enough, and when the Court has said that it has had enough, it has had enough. The questions which have entered into this trial have been perplexing enough to tax the ability of any Judge on earth, without all this acrimonious discussion. This man is on trial for the murder—the death—of Mrs. Adams. This question of the visits of some man to the house of Miss Chesebrough, even were he the person you refer to, cannot be relevant to the question at issue. I want to say that the object of a court of justice is to administer justice, but this does not regard as relevant what the motive was in the Barnet case. In regard to this Barnet case there have developed certain questions which were relevant to the issue and which the Court allowed, but in this instance there is nothing relevant to the issue, because the motive in the Barnet case cannot show motive with regard to Cornish. Motive and action are two very different things. I instruct the jury to disregard all that this witness has said on this point.

Mr. Osborne—Before the Court finally disposes of this matter I would like to present certain authorities.

The Recorder—I am willing to hear any argument that you may present, as I have already told you. You have studied this case more than I, and the Court is entitled to lean on counsel. I have given great latitude, but every time it has degenerated to a personal wrangle degrading to both you and to the dignity of the Court. If I have to call your attention to it again, I will show you that I will not let it go.

OSBORNE GAINS HIS POINT.

Mr. Osborne then turned his attention again to the witness, and finally got in his question in this wise: "Is the name the same as was on the card given by that man?" There was an objection, which was overruled, and an exception was taken. The witness answered "Yes." She was then excused.

The letter-box man, Koch, was then called. The first part of his testimony related to a letter which he had received from Molineux asking for a sample copy of The Studio, a publication in which the witness was then interested. The evidence developed that Koch had sent to Molineux, besides the sample copy requested, some circulars, one of them calling attention to his letter boxes for rent. It was his custom to send these circulars to any address which came to his notice in correspondence. The letter from Molineux was placed in evidence, as was the envelope. It bore date of Jan. 3, 1898, and was sent from Molineux's business address in Newark.

Mr. Osborne then asked the witness: "Did you ever see the defendant?"

"Yes," he replied.

"Could you point him out?"

"Yes."

"When did you first see him?"

"At my place of business, 1,620 Broadway, in December, 1898."

"About what date?"

"Between Dec. 12 and Dec. 17."

"Any conversation with him?"

The witness replied by saying that Molineux came no further than the door. It was in the forenoon. It was explained to him that the business was conducted so as not to infringe the United States postal laws. Molineux said that he only wanted to make inquiry about arrangements for a box for a friend, who would not receive much mail. Then he went away.

"Did anybody call later?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes."

"Who was it?"

"I don't know."

"Was it the defendant?"

"No."

"Describe him."

DESCRIPTION OF "H. CORNISH."

"He was a man about the size of Detective McCafferty. I was at the bookkeeper's desk. It was between 5:45 and 6 P. M. There was a drop light between us. We spoke through a small window. I asked him the usual questions, and then told him that he could rent a box."

"What name did he give?"

"H. Cornish."

Mr. Osborne, turning around, singled out Cornish, who had come into court in the afternoon, and said: "Cornish, stand up."

Cornish obeyed, and Mr. Osborne asked: "Is that the man?"

"No, that is not the man."

The witness said that he had observed that the man had a light mustache, parted in the centre and curled up at the ends. He had seen a man who looked like that in the July Grand Jury room.

The witness further testified that there had been received for "H. Cornish" two little packages, one of the Kutnow powder and one of Von Mohl's remedy, and two letters. One of the letters had come some days before Jan. 14 1899, when he had looked into the box and found it gone. What became of it he did not know. It was from the Stearns Company. Mr. Osborne remarked that a copy had since been obtained from that company. The other letter, Koch said, was from Von Mohl. The packages had been put into the wrong box by mistake, and he found them on Jan. 14. The next day he calleed on Capt. McClusky and gave them to a detective at Police Headquarters.

The witness said that he thought at that time that suspicion was being unjustly directed toward Molineux, and therefore thought no more about it. Weeks and he saw him. On Feb. 27. He then told of getting $500 from one newspaper and $250 from another for telling them about the boxes coming to his place and of Molineux having been there.

Court adjourned at 4:30 o'clock until 10:30 this morning.

MOLINEUX CASE IN NEWARK.

Detectives Said to be at Work on a New Poison Clue.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—The belief prevails here that Assistant District Attorney Osborne is playing for time in the Molineux trial to give the detectives a chance to work out a clue. A bottle of cyanide of mercury purchased in this city shortly before the poisoning of Mrs. Adams is said to be the subject of investigation. New York detectives have been working night and day in this city, and have employed a woman detective to assist them.

Besides working on the poison feature of the case, efforts are being made to get Miss Katherine Kane and Archibald Arnold, employes in Hartdegen's jewelry store, to testify, but all efforts in this line thus far have failed. It is desired to prove by them that the bottle holder was purchased from Miss Miller not long before Molineux is said to have been met by Detective Joseph Farrell on Market Street on Dec. 21, instead of late in the afternoon, as Miss Miller testified.

Detective Christie of this city was called up on the telephone this afternoon by Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who wanted him to testify to-morrow. For some reason which is not given out the detective was unable to respond, but he will be present on Thursday. Detective Christie had Molineux under surveillance for several weeks before he was arrested.

FREE TRADE FOR PUERTO RICO.

It Is Feared Protectionists May Block Congressional Action for Relief of the Island.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The pressure upon members of the House, and particularly upon those members who are regarded as the strongest protectionists, to prevent the adoption of the President's recommendation that free trade advantages be extended to Puerto Rico is admitted to be increasing. There is some danger that, in order to sustain the protection theory and policy, and to satisfy a few interests that may be affected by free trade with Puerto Rico, the distressed condition of that island, brought on greatly through American occupation, will be continued.

Enough is learned of the character of the discussions to justify the statement that the status of Puerto Rico may be determined by a decision as to whether certain phrases of the Constitution are applicable to our new possessions. The dominant idea is that the Constitution permits the application of different tariffs to these new possessions and that free trade or approximate free trade may be accorded to Puerto Rico and a full or modified tariff fixed for Cuba and the Philippines.

The President and the Secretary of War do not wish to have any discrimination made against Puerto Rico. While both are protectionists, they consider the question of policy the one that should govern in this matter, and that Congress is bound to do for Puerto Rico as quickly as possible the thing that evidently is needed to lift the island out of the depression in which it is floundering, according to Gen. Davis and others who have made full reports of the conditions prevailing there.

The patience of the Puerto Ricans, under the circumstances, is taken as a good indication of their confidence that they will eventually receive fair treatment by the United States.

The principal subject of discussion at to-day's Cabinet meeting was the present unsatisfactory status of the island. The President and the members of the Cabinet are very much in earnest in their advocacy of action by Congress.

PUERTO RICANS ARRIVE.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Philadelphia from Ponce and San Juan was a delegation of Puerto Rican merchants and citizens, who are going to Washington to consult with President McKinley and to present to Congress the needs of that island. The delegates are strongly in favor of Puerto Rico being made a Territory of the United States.

Among the delegates are George I. Finlay, a sugar planter, who is Chairman of the delegation; Manuel Fernandez Juncos, Secretary; J. D. H. Luce, banker; Charles Armstrong of the Puerto Rican Chamber of Commerce, Arturo Bravo of Mayaguez, and Lucas Amadeo and E. Gonzalez, who represent the Coffee Planters' Association of Puerto Rico.

Delegate Luce said the mission of the delegation was a purely commercial one, and had no political significance. They wanted Puerto Rico to have free trade with the United States, and to be put on the same basis in regard to trade as the States and Territories.

Mr. Armstrong remarked that the island now produces about 55,000 tons of sugar a year. If the duty were removed, the Puerto Rican planters would be able to produce 80,000 tons yearly, and the plantain and cocoanut trade would be stimulated in proportion.

YORK COMMANDERY'S BALL.

Few greater throngs have ever assembled in Madison Square Garden than that which attended the reception and ball commemorating the twenty-seventh anniversary of York Commandery, Knights Templars, last night. Eleven commanderies were on the floor under their own banners, and representatives of more than as many more joined with the various organizations. A conservative estimate is that there were at least 1,200 uniformed men on the floor during the opening ceremonies.

Eminent Sir Knight William J. McDonald of York Commandery was the Grand Marshal. After the impressive reception of officers a drill was given by the Detroit Commandery, which had come from Michigan about sixty strong to take part in the celebration.

This organization has the honor of never having failed to get first prize in any competitive drill into which it has entered, whether against civil or military bodies, and the wonderful evolutions were cheered until the walls trembled. Among those who watched them was Mayor William C. Maybury of Detroit.

The Commanderies on the floor were Columbian, No. 1; Morton, No. 4; Palestine, No. 18, and Coeur de Leon of New York; Clinton, No. 14, Brooklyn; Pilgrim, Hoboken; William Parkman, Boston; Trinity, Plainfield; Hamilton, Bridgeport; Bethlehem, Mount Vernon, and the Yonkers Commandery.

SCHOOL TEACHERS MUST WAIT.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—New York's school teachers will probably have to wait until March 1 before they receive their arrears of salary as a result of the failure of the Senate Cities Committee to agree on a bill to hasten the payment of back pay. At to-day's meeting Senators Elsberg, Grady, McCarren, and Ford each spoke in favor of the bill he had introduced, but could not be induced to make any sort of compromise.

Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the committee, said that he was not in position to form an opinion, as he had been so engaged with the taxation problem that he had been unable to give the school question the consideration it deserved. Thomas J. Cramer, who appeared for the Corporation Counsel's office in New York, urged that the committee report favorably the Grady bill, which he said was approved by Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, and other New York officials. Mr. Cramer told the committee that Brooklyn not only wanted its own Borough Board, but also wanted to control its own finances. He added that Brooklyn paid $15,000,000 into the general tax fund and that this was but $1,000,000 more than it would cost to defray the expenses of the school system of New York City for the present year.

Senator Grady wanted a hearing on the bill at an early date. Three of the six bills which have been introduced, those of Senators Grady, McCarren, and Ford, are emergency measures, and the date for their hearing was fixed for Jan. 23 at 2 P. M. Senator Elsberg's Centralization bill, Senator Marshall's decentralization measure, and Senator Ford's financial measure will be given a hearing Jan. 30 at 2 P. M.

GOOD PICTURES AT AUCTION.

The first of three evenings' sale of a collection of some 259 paintings, including a number of old portraits by unknown or known artists, and which with the exception of the portraits are owned by Mr. George E. Tewkesbury and Mrs. Henry Burton, will take place at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, this evening. The succeeding sales will be held to-morrow and Friday evenings. It is a pleasure to be able to say that these canvases number among them some excellent examples of well-known American and foreign brushes, and some few examples that are more than ordinarily good. The lovers of the smooth and finished art of Piot will find a good example of this artist in "The Brunette," and there is a very fair example hung near by, of Sir Peter Lely, a "Portrait of the Duchess of Richmond," which was brought here by the late Henry S. Van Gigch, and which was sold at the sale of his effects on March 15, 1898, at the Ortgies gallery. There is also an extremely interesting and good example of Isabey, "A Coast Scene," with a number of figures and all his characteristics; a fair Escosura, "Painting the Portrait of a Child;" a landscape attributed to Bargue, which is certainly strong and rich in color; a fair Cazin, an important and more than ordinarily pleasing Courbet, a good Delpy, and examples of Grolleron, L'Hermitte, Lerolle, Michel, Richet, Harpignies, and Verboeckhoven, which may be commended to the art lover and buyer. In American pictures there are four by Kensett, "Newport Cliffs," which ought to go into the collection of some buyer of American pictures, who for sentiment's sake likes to possess pictures of a past day. In saying this it is not meant to criticise adversely this little canvas, which is soft and charming in color and very joyous in light and atmosphere.

AGUINALDO'S TRUE POSITION DEFINED

WAS ALWAYS AN ENEMY

The President Will Offer Proof that He Plotted with Spaniards to Attack American Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In advance of the reply that it is expected the President will make to the Senate resolution calling for information concerning the part Aguinaldo played in prolonging the war in the Philippines, it is rumored, evidently upon a knowledge of the facts, that the correspondence to be produced will disclose the fact that Aguinaldo, instead of being inclined to a friendly co-operation with the United States from the first, was really disloyal to the United States as far back as the time Admiral Dewey was trying to keep the Spanish within Manila, and was depending to some extent upon the assistance of the Filipinos to accomplish that object.

During that critical period, Aguinaldo, according to the information derived from papers captured, while in the possession of members of Aguinaldo's Cabinet, when Dewey was trying to pen the Spaniards, was sending his emissaries, including Buencamino, Secretary of State, to treat with the officers of the Spanish army for an arrangement against the American forces.

This effort went so far that Buencamino went several times into Manila under a flag of truce, held interviews with Gen. Agustin, the commandant, and went back to Cavite with the agreement in his pocket. The timely arrival of a transport with additional American troops, deterred the Filipinos from attempting their attack with Spanish help, and Aguinaldo wrote a long letter to Gen. Augustine to excuse himself for breaking his word and postponing the joint effort to overthrow the Americans. Aguinaldo published this letter.

The proof of the other incidents is said to be found in the same papers.

GEN. WHEELER COMING HOME.

Will Leave Manila This Week—He Has Resigned His Post in the Army.

MANILA, Jan. 16.—Gen. Wheeler will return to the United States this week, making a stop at Guam on his way home.

FLORENCE, Ala., Jan. 16.—William J. Wood to-day received a letter from Gen. Wheeler, dated at Paniqui, Island of Luzon, Dec. 2, in which he says: "I expect to leave in a few days for the United States. I could not have left here while the campaign was on without being subjected to severe criticism. I have resigned my position in the army."

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Gen. Otis has cabled the War Department the following list of casualties:

Deaths.—Drowned—Jan. 3, Cottabato, Mindanao, Thomas J. Williams, G, Thirty-first Infantry; Jan. 7, Aparri, Luzon, John K. Stoltez, B, Sixteenth Infantry; Jan. 8, Montalaben, Wilbur L. Webber, K, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Manila, Willis L. Wrecn, A, Forty-first Infantry; Pandan, Panay, Larhue B. Porman, A, Nineteenth Infantry.

Typhoid—Oct. 31, Roberts McKnight, E, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Dec. 30, Winfield Marshall, C, Twenty-fourth Infantry; 6, Edward G. Major, L, Seventeenth Infantry; 18, Harry Thomas, G, Seventeenth Infantry; 5, Henry C. Wharton, K, Seventeenth Infantry; Jan. 9, Benjamin Haworth, C, Third Infantry; William M. Bretherton, A, Eleventh Cavalry; 7, Patrick Mason, I, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Dysentery—Dec. 10, John M. Healy, K, Seventeenth Infantry; Dec. 25, Adam Diehl, I, Seventeenth Infantry; Jan. 5, John S. Larkin, C, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 7, William F. Lindsay, G, Fourth Cavalry; Jan. 9, Arthur Burton, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Jan. 12, Benjamin Gardner, D, Fourth Cavalry; Jan. 13, Benjamin Grace, K, Sixth Infantry; Charles E. Harter, H, Eighteenth Infantry.

Penumonia—Dec. 11, Price Williams, H, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Malaria—Dec. 5, Joseph A. Crane, F, Seventeenth Infantry; Dec. 25, Peter Robinson, K, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 7, Clarence E. Whitford, band, Thirty-fourth Infantry.

Cerebral Hemorrhage—Dec. 14, George Kitchen, K, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Cerebral Congestion—Dec. 27, Charles F. Adams, cook, D, Twentieth Infantry.

Malta Fever—Dec. 9, Warren F. Tucker, band, Twelfth Infantry. Neuralgia of Heart—Dec. 21, James Leary, I, Thirty-fourth Infantry Varicocele—Dec. 25, Charles F. Easley, band, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Jan. 5, Austin Greggs, C, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Diphtheria—Jan. 2, John L. Porter, musician, H, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Cardiac Dilation—Jan. 7, Andrew P. Zwiefel, D, Twelfth Infantry. Tuberculosis—Jan. 13, Harold Reissinger, L, Sixteenth Infantry. Pulmonary Apoplexy—Jan. 10, William G. Llewellyn, H, Sixth Infantry. Enteritis—Jan. 12, Campbell Oswald, Sergeant, E, Eighteenth Infantry. Gunshot Wound—Nov. 17, William Pollock, L, Third Cavalry; Jan. 8, Enos H. Williams, E, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Jan. 12, Joseph Cook, B, Ninth Infantry. Accidental—Jan. 4, William L. Miller, D, Thirty-eighth Infantry. Suicide—Jan. 6, Prestwood B. Craddock, F, Fourth Cavalary; Jan. 11, George W. Curtis, G, Eighteenth Infantry.

MORE PLAGUE IN MANILA.

Three Additional Cases of the Disease Are Reported.

MANILA, Jan. 16.—Three additional cases of bubonic plague have been reported here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has received a cablegram dated to-day from Passed Assistant Surgeon Perry, who arrived at Manila Jan. 12. He states that five cases of plague have occurred there. This is taken to mean that there have been but five cases there since the outbreak of the plague. Surgeon Perry is at present in charge of the Marine Hospital Service at Manila.

PHILIPPINE REPORT READY SOON.

Congress Will Have the First Volume Within a Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Philippine Commission to-day completed its report and dispatched it to the Public Printer. Proofs of the first section are expected to-morrow, and there is every reason to believe that the first volume at least can be laid before Congress within a week. Because of the pendency of the Philippine question just now before Congress it is regarded as desirable by the commission that this material be submitted at the earliest possible moment.

The first volume, which is to be brought out immediately, is devoted entirely to the political issues involved in the acquisition of the Philippines. It contains chapters on various subjects—government, currency, the Chinese question, naval requisites, &c. Of these subjects the one treated at by far the greatest length is that of government, and that section of the work, with its exhibits, will occupy from one-half to two-thirds of the volume.

The second volume will be devoted to the resources of the islands. Other volumes will follow containing the great mass of testimony taken by the commission in pursuance of the President's instructions.

Exports from Hollo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A statement was issued by the War Department to-day giving the value of merchandise imported and exported at the customs port of Hollo, Philippine Islands, for the months of February, March, and April, 1899. It shows that the total exports for the months named were valued at $549,887, while the total value of imports for the same period was only $157,269. The excess of exports over imports was $392,118.

Spanish Prisoners Reach Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Jan. 16.—The Spanish transatlantic steamer Leon XIII. has arrived here from the Philippine Islands with former Spanish prisoners and their families. A majority of them are in a lamentable plight. The town authorities and Red Cross agents met them and gave assistance to the sufferers.

PAY FOR DAMAGED CABLE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The President to-day sent to the Senate papers in the claim of the Eastern Extension Australian and China Telegraph Company for compensation on account of expenses incurred in repairing its cables between Manila and Hongkong, and Manila and Cadiz, which were cut by order of Admiral Dewey during the war with Spain.

The President recommends "that as an act of equity and comity provision be made by the Congress for reimbursement to the company of the actual expenses incurred by it in the repair of the cables."

The expenses of making the repairs were about £912 sterling. These do not include loss of business, which is estimated at £11,000.

The Buffalo Not Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Navy Department is in receipt of inquiries from relatives of naval officers stationed at Manila respecting a report that the department intended to send the Buffalo to Manila and allow the ladies an opportunity to take passage. The Buffalo is not under orders for the Philippines.

MISS GOULD GIVES $50,000.

Makes Possible New Home for the Naval Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

A new home for the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is to be built on Sands Street, Brooklyn. The three-story brick building at 167 Sands Street, at present used by the branch, as well as the two adjoining properties, have been purchased, and on this site will be erected a $50,000 structure. The property was purchased by the International Committee of the naval branch work of the association.

Miss Helen M. Gould made the purchase of the site possible by contributing $50,000. Others have also been liberal contributors. Miss Gould has been greatly interested in the branch since its organization.

The new building will be five stories in height, of brick, with stone trimmings. It will be provided with all modern conveniences, including a swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and reception rooms, and a large number of sleeping rooms. It will be within a few blocks of the navy yard, and will be convenient to the men on the warships which lay up there.

A meeting in the interest of the naval branch work will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Building to-morrow afternoon. Rear Admiral John W. Philip will preside.

W. J. O'LEARY DIES SUDDENLY.

William J. O'Leary, forty-four years old, of 327 West Fifty-fifth Street, died suddenly yesterday in the Circle Hotel, at Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. He was a lawyer employed as examiner in the law department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. O'Leary was found in the rear of the saloon part of the hotel. He was not dead when discovered, and a bicycle policeman outside was notified. He sent to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance, and one soon reached the hotel with Dr. Hartshorn, who pronounced Mr. O'Leary dead. Dr. Hamilton Williams, Coroner's physician, who viewed the body, declared Mr. O'Leary died from heart disease.

Mr. O'Leary, who was the son of William K. O'Leary, a prosperous contractor, was graduated from the New York University and the Columbia Law School. He moved to Newark, N. J., two years ago, and only recently returned to this city.

Mr. O'Leary eight years ago married Miss Sarah McGrane, the daughter of John McGrane, a wealthy contractor, and a relative of the late Dr. McGlynn. Mrs. O'Leary and three children survive him.

Mr. O'Leary was a member of Tammany Hall, the Democratic and Narragansett Clubs, and the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

LIVE-STOCK MEN IN SESSION.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 16.—The third annual convention of the National Live-stock Association of the United States began here to-day with a good attendance of delegates.

After several addresses of welcome, the annual address of the President was delivered by John W. Springer of Colorado. Mr. Springer referred to the growing necessity for a share in the markets of the world, adding:

"The electric chariot of progress is sending its throbing pulsations of activity up and down the commercial highways of the earth and, my friends, if you cannot keep up with the procession you will be rapidly relegated to that circle of 'has-beens' whose objections, criticisms and predictions of dire and awful calamities should have written over their chaotic domains, 'Abandon Hope—Progress—all ye who enter here.'"

At the conclusion of the President's address Secretary Martin read the annual report of the Executive Committee.

Robert H. West, ex-President of the Cincinnati Commercial Club, introduced a resolution asking for a modification of quarantine restrictions and asked that a committee be appointed to lay the matter before the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Executive Committee laid on the table a letter and resolutions from Susan B. Anthony bearing on woman's suffrage.

The attendance was estimated to be nearly 5,000.

Six Cents for Husband's Affections.

Mrs. Marie Kuhn recovered yesterday in the Supreme Court a verdict for 6 cents for the alienation of her husband's affections. The suit was tried before Justice Truax and a jury. Mrs. Kuhn alleged that Friedhold and Barbara Hemmens, the defendants, had paid her passage to Europe so as to get rid of her. While she was in Europe her husband, Charles Kuhn, who was cashier at the Central Opera House, married Elsa Hemmens, the daughter of the defendants. The defendants asserted that they were informed by Kuhn that he had obtained a divorce from his wife in Chicago, and that they thought he had a right to marry their daughter. This was the second trial of the case, the verdict on the former trial having been in favor of the defendants.

Jewelers' League Meeting.

The Jewelers' League of New York held its twenty-third annual meeting last night in Masonic Hall. The members dined at Mouquin's, Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, before the meeting. The following officers were elected; Henry Hayes, President; John R. Greason, Third Vice President; Oliver G. Fessenden, Fourth Vice President; C. E. Breckenbridge, Bernard Karsch, and David N. Smith members of the Executive Committee; S. H. Levy, C. C. Offerman, and W. A. Wightman, Advisory Committee. The constitution was amended to provide for an increase in the Advisory and Executive Committees.

Successor for a New Jersey Pastor.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 16.—The Presbytery of Morris and Orange met for its Winter session here to-day. The only matter of importance brought up was the request of the Elmwood Presbyterian Church of East Orange to have the selection of the Rev. Charles Bullard to succeed the Rev. Samuel J. McClenaghan as pastor of the church formally approved. The congregation asked that the resignation of their pastor be accepted, owing to a secret marriage which he failed to make public, resulting in a scandal. The selection of Mr. Bullard was approved.

Talk of a Gravel Trust.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Jan. 16.—Boatmen and baymen are interested in a report that a gravel trust has been formed in New York for the purpose of shipping gravel from this section of Long Island to New York and other Eastern cities. It is said to be a part of the scheme to establish a big screening plant in this neighborhood and to ship the gravel in steam canalboats. At present local boatmen ship the gravel in sailing vessels.

River Steamer Sinks in a Race.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Jan. 16.—The passenger steamer Lexington, owned by the Carr Line of Charleston, West Va., while racing with the opposition packet Argand struck the lock wall near Scary, breaking in twain and sinking immediately. The Argand went to the rescue and took off the passengers and crew. The steamer will probably be a total wreck.

Burmah's Large Rice Crop.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says: "The Burmese rice crop has broken the record. Over 2,620,000 tons will be available for export to foreign countries. Burmah is also able to supply a practically unlimited quantity to the Indian famine districts."

ROAD COMMISSIONS CENSURED.

Negligence and Illegal Procedure Charged Against Supreme Court Boards at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The special committee of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County appointed to examine into the affairs and conduct of the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to open and construct Warburton Avenue, in the town of Greenburgh, issued its report to-day. The report severely criticises the original board, composed of John M. Peene, James J. Treanor, and John Besson. The report also declares that the present commission, substituted in December, 1896, has been negligent of the interests of the county in permitting the execution of the contracts made for the bridges by the original Commissioners, without having attempted to correct the abuses.

The original Commissioners for the construction of Warburton Avenue were appointed in May, 1892. At the time of their removal in December, 1896, only a portion of the work on the highway had been finished, and there were no funds on hand to carry out the remainder. Bonds of the town of Greenburgh had been issued to the amount of $149,000 for the work, and had been sold by the Commissioners to the firm of Coffin & Stanton, $49,000 in cash having been given in exchange, the balance to be paid in ten monthly installments, secured by bonds deposited with a safe deposit company as collateral. Coffin & Stanton, it was said, later refused to pay the monthly installments, thereby causing the suspension of the work.

Regarding the sale of the bonds, the report says: "Your committee is satisfied that nothing could have been more lax and unbusinesslike than the conduct of this important transaction. The Commissioners all admit that no examination or investigation as to the rightful ownership of the bonds deposited as collateral was made. Neither was any such examination or investigation made as to the legality of their issue or their marketable value. There can be no question that the sale of the bonds on the terms stated was clearly in violation of the statute."

The original Commissioners are also censured for awarding and paying excessive damages for the land confiscated for the highway, and for "constructing a highway unwarrantably extravagant in cost and of a character which is in violation of both the spirit and the letter of the law."

SEEK EVIDENCE IN A GRAVE.

The Body of Alleged Murdered Man Will Be Exhumed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 16.—John C. R. Taylor, attorney for Dr. William T. Jones of Pine Bush, who is now in Goshen Jail, charged with killing Charles Lewis, his colored coachman, will have the body exhumed and a search made for powder marks and burns about a wound in the head.

The defense claims that Lewis shot himself because of despondency over a drubbing received in a fight with a companion on the day of his death, but physicians who performed the autopsy report that no powder marks were visible.

MRS. POOLE MAY GO TO JAIL.

Held in Contempt by Justice Fitzgerald for Collecting Rent.

Mrs. Angelina M. Poole, for her persistence in collecting the rents of the house at 109 East Twenty-sixth Street, owned by her husband, may go to jail. She was enjoined from collecting the rents a month ago, but Sydney G. Poole, her husband, alleges that a week ago she collected $5 from one of the lodgers. He appealed to the Supreme Court to commit her for contempt, and Justice Fitzgerald yesterday held that she was guilty of contempt of court and directed her to pay a fine of $50 or go to jail until the fine is paid.

The house was left to Poole nine years ago by his daughter, Lillian Poole. He said his wife acted as though she was the owner and induced the tenants to pay her the rent. Trouble arose, and most of the tenants left rather than be dunned by both of them because of the uncertainty as to who the owner was.

Getting Ready for the Cakewalk.

Daily rehearsals have been in progress for the cakewalk to be held at

Special Sales at The Wanamaker Store.

News to be taken with your morning coffee.

Silks at Half Price
Table and Toilet Silver
Fine Furs
Muslin Underwear
Housekeeping Linens
Lamps—about half price
Framed Pictures

Silks at Half Price

Whatever silks we have too many of, or too few, shall be sold to-day at an average of half price—very many of the lots at exactly half price.

Large selling space has been arranged on the Fifth Floor—Tenth street side.

There is no need for extended descriptions—you know the sorts of silks we sell. Enough to say that—

50c Silks are 25c—twenty-two styles.
50c and 75c Satins are 25c—plain colors.
75c to $1.25 Surahs are 50c—Liberty satins and satin duchesse included.
65c to $1 Cameo-striped Taffetas and Evening Brocades are 50c.
60c to 80c Silks are 30c—these show finger marks.
$1 and $1.50 Silks at 75c—been on show—Peau de Sole and other good silks.
$1.65 and $1.85 Silks are $1—French; maybe enough of a kind for a waist.
$2 Silks are $1.25—Velour Cords and fancy-stripe Taffeta.
Silk Robes are $10 instead of $30.

We Haven't Enough Silver

Two days' selling has proved one thing—we shall not have half enough of the

Table and Toilet Pieces

to meet your demands. Friend tells friend of the very unusual selling going on at Wanamaker's, and so it goes.

Half Off, Third Off, the Usual Prices

And much of the stock is of solid silver. The plated ware is from a number of the best producers and is equally noteworthy.

We've only space for a bit of detail to-day—think of a store that makes news in January faster than we can profitably print it!

Sterling Silver Table Ware

Bon-Bon Dishes, $4.85 to $7.25.
Fruit Dishes, $25.25 to $33.
Ice Cream Plates, $3.50 each.
Bread Baskets, $26. Crumb Trays, $11.25.
Ice Cream Platters, $33.50.
Claret Jugs, $5 75 to $6.50.

Sterling Inlaid Forks and Spoons

Plated ware, with inlays of solid silver at the points of wear—
Tea Spoons, $2.50 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $4.75 doz.
Table Spoons, $5 doz.
Medium Forks, $5.25 doz.
Dessert Forks, $4.75 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 50c ea. Butter Knives, 50c ea.
Coffee Spoons, $2.50 doz.

Quadruple Plated Table Ware

Children's Cups, 50c to $1.
Salad Bowls, gilt lined, $1.60 to $2.25.
Butter Dishes, $1.90. Chocolate Pots, $1.35.
Hot Water Kettles, $5.65.
Tea Sets, $5 to $28.50. Cracker Jars, $1.25.
Open Water Pitchers, $2.20 to $8.
Bread Trays, $1.10 to $1.90.
Claret Jugs, 65c.

Sterling Silver Serving Pieces

Coffee Spoons, $4.35 doz.
Berry Spoons, $3 each.
Jelly Spoons, $2 each.
Sugar Spoons, 85c each.
Cucumber Servers, $1.65 each.
Jelly Knives, $1.65 each:
Sugar Sifters, $1.75. Pie Knives, $4.35 ea.
Salad Sets, $3.80 to $5.25.
Butter Knives, $1.40 each.
Cake Servers, $2.50 and $3.
Fish Sets, $7.60. Sugar Tongs, $1.40.
Medium Knives, $14.50 doz.

Silver Plated Forks and Spoons

A1 plate, as distinguished from triple and quadruple plate.
SPOONS—Berry, 50c each; Tea, $1.10 doz; Dessert, $2.10 doz.; Table, $2.20 doz.; Sugar, 20c each.
FORKS—Pickle, 20c each; Fish, 75c each; Table, $2.20 doz.
KNIVES—Butter, 20c and 25c each; Pie, 60c each; Fish, 75c each; Crumb, 90c each; Children's Sets, 3 pieces, 50c set; also a line of triple-plate medium and dessert knives at $2.35 doz.

Injured Books They are not injured much—it requires but little to force a volume to the "hurt" book tables. About a thousand are added to-day. And about 1500 volumes of Ruskin's works yet remain. They're faultless, but will be sold in this way:

15c a vol.—published at $1—
Frondes Agrestes — Lectures on Architecture
Ethics of the Dust — Queen of the Air
18c a volume—published at $1.25—
Mornings in Florence — Ariadne Florentina
St. Mark's Rest — Sesame and Lilies
Laws of Fesole — Queen of the Air
Elements of Drawing — Arrows of the Chase
Crown of Wild Olives — Ethics of the Dust
Book Store, Ninth street.

Towels Various good qualities reduced in price. A few specimen values follow:

12½c—Fringed and hemmed bleached huckaback; 15c kinds.
12½c—Snow white bath towels; large and fine; all cotton; cheap at 15c.
25c—The "J. W. Special;" bleached huckaback; large, and made of soft, fine flax yarn; hemmed.
35c—Hemstitched huckaback; colored borders; 23x45 in.; reduced from 50c.
45c—Fringed Old Bleach. Also hemstitched damask figured huckaback; both 60c kinds.
Fourth avenue.

Sewing Machines Some of them still here—The Metropolitan—a good machine in good-looking case; with liberal number of attachments—and our full guarantee—$12.75
Basement.

White Lawn Robes and Plaitings They are mentioned together, because these plaitings are especially well adapted for trimming of the Robes. The latter are partially made—the newest cut and designs—and are here directly from St. Gall. The plaitings are the product of our own country. Both are elegant, both are moderate in price.

Robes are $8 to $35.
Plaitings, at 40c to $6.75 a yard.
Broadway.

Women's Handkerchiefs A single style, a style that has been briefly mentioned here before, and of which we've sold hundreds of dozens. The moderate price heretofore has been $3 a dozen. These are $1.80. They are of pure linen, and have lace edges; also pretty embroidered initial. 90c for box of six.
Broadway.

Second Day of the Fur Sale

If winter were over, it would be a fine bargain to buy really rich furs at half price, for the summer storage amounts to little. But as a probable fact, winter weather is mostly to come. We are selling

$60,000 Worth of Furs for $30,000

and at the rate of yesterday's business (warm as the weather was) the last piece will be quickly taken.

With this special purchase we include a hundred or two pieces from our own stocks—at a reduction of one-fourth—which makes the collection very complete. Almost any fur need can be met.

JACKETS
Electric Seal; plain; $35 and $40.
Electric Seal; trimmed; $45 and $60.
Alaska Seal; plain; $150 to $300.
Persian Lamb; plain; $100 to $150.
Persian Lamb; trimmed; $150 to $200.
AUTOMOBILE COATS
Russian Sable Box Coat, $900.
Mink, $500.
Broadtail and Chinchilla, $375.
Persian Lamb, with sable, $280.
Persian Lamb, $240.
CAPES
Electric Seal, Alaska sable trimmed, $37.50, $32.50 and $30.
Persian Lamb, $60 to $100.
Second floor.

MUFFS
Astrakhan, $2.75 and $3.50.
Electric Seal, $2.50 and $3.50.
Krimmer, $4 and $5. Wool Seal, $3.75.
Japanese Fox, $10. Red Fox, $9.
Sable Fox, $12.50. White Fox, $17.50.
Silvered Lynx, $12.50.
Alaska Sable, $8 and $10.
Natural Baum Marten, $40.
Alaska Seal, $18 and $25.
COLLARETTES
Dyed Alaska Sable, $10.
Wool Seal, $10 and $12.
Electric Seal, with tabs, $12.50.
Natural Lynx, $12. Chinchilla, $50 and $90.
Ermine and white Fox, $85.
Stone Marten, $30. Persian Lamb, $40.

Men's Sack Suits to Order Some piece goods here that should not be in the piece. We wish to make it up quickly into suits. To do so, this incentive: Choose from numerous stylish cheviots and worsteds at $20 for a sack suit to order. There are qualities in the lot from which we made suits at $30—moderate at that.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Imported Corsets Reduced to end certain lots. About 400 fine imported corsets, that were $2.50 to $7, are now $1.75 to $4.50. Of coutil and sateen—white, drab and black; short, medium and extra long; bias and straight cut; mostly braced with whalebone. All sizes from 18 to 30, but not in each style. Second floor.

More News of Muslin Underwear

The makers of the stocks would gladly buy all we have at a profit on the prices agreed upon; one asks us to take a money consideration and let him off from further deliveries.

If you knew the stocks as well as they do, the store couldn't hold the throngs who'd come to get a share of the garments. As it is, the lots are disappearing. Is this fair warning? It's meant to be.

Muslin Petticoats with cambric ruffle, 35c. Not more than 3 to a buyer, else a few would take the lot.
Same with these Muslin Drawers at 10c. Deep hem and three plaits.
And the Night Gowns at 38c. High neck, cluster plaits and insertion; lawn ruffle at neck and sleeves.
Chemises, neck and armholes finished with cotton torchon lace, 18c. Guess we'd better not sell more than 3 of these to any one buyer.

And there is more than muslin here. For instance—

Black Mohair Waists, at $2 instead of $2.75 and $3.75.
Velveteen Waists, solid colors, $3 instead of $4.50 and $6.50.
Flannelette Sacques, solid colors, light and pretty, 50c.
Eiderdown Robes, $3.50 instead of $5.
Flannelette Wrappers, $1 instead of $1.75 and $2.
Black Sateen Wrappers, at $2 instead of $3.75.

And still fair choosing among the French Silk Waists and Tea Gowns and Dressing Sacques. Some are half price. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Coats and Bonnets Half Price All that remain of both stocks—some of the finest we had—are to be closed. Prices are halved to make the transaction a quick one.

Handsome coats of various cloths at $6.50 to $16.50; were $13 to $33.
Velvet coats, at $22.50 to $28; were $45 to $56.
Of silk and other fancy materials, in light shades, cream included, at $8 to $26.50; were $16 to $53.
The bonnets, mostly of silk and velvet, at $2 to $9; were $4 to $18.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Decorative Lamps---Reduced

Lamps will never lose favor—they help too much in effective furnishing. When electric lights grew into general use, the lamp makers trembled—but the lamp said, "I can hold an electric bulb as well as oil," and the lamp business is bigger than ever.

Just now, to adjust stocks, we are willing to lose a third or more on a hundred lamps. All are complete with central-draft burners and fine globes—

$15 to $25 Lamps at $9 $8.50 to $13.50 Lamps at $6

Ruby Globes are popular—you may need one for a lamp you have. Here are some at less than you dared hope to find them—8, 10 and 12 in.;

9 in., at $1, though regularly $2. 10 in., at $1.50, regularly $2.50.
12 in., at $2.50, regularly $3.50. Basement.

A Picture Show and Sale

Twelve large pastels by O. S. W. Richter are shown to-day. The subjects are mostly poets' dreams given tangible form by the artist.

But the best of it is that we have platinum photograph reproductions of these, which are for sale at $5 and $6, or the same pictures colored at $10.

Six Hundred Pictures
at half to two-thirds their worth

These are from our own good stocks and all are framed—some quite pretentiously—

photographs, photogravures—some colored, etchings, artotypes, pastels

As framed the pictures are 16x20 in. (75c) to 30x38 in. ($15). All reduced as much as a third—many at half the regular prices.
Fifth floor.

Knit Petticoats A few are of wool and cotton, in light and dark solid colors. 65c each. The rest are all wool, and range in price from 95c to $1.75. Solid colors with borders contrasting. Some have pretty finishing of silk floss. Second floor.

Choose Your Calendar Now at 5c No matter what its former price—10c to $3.50—they've all found a common level now. Many handsome pieces still remain, and the subjects and shapes are good—artistic all.

Fans, screens, venetian slats, upon which are prettily lithographed birds, flowers, children and so on, mostly in neat envelopes.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

President Logan Advocates a Limit on Inheritances.

HE SUGGESTS $10,000,000

Associate Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court Discusses "The Liberty of the Press."

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—In opening the session of the State Bar Association President Logan to-day made an address on "The Limitation of Inheritances," in which he said:

"The characteristic of our age and civilization is the presence of mighty fortunes among us; the concentration of immense accumulations, and of the mighty power that follow therefrom, in few hands. The question to which I now ask your attention is whether the State shall so exercise its law-making power as to permit these accumulations and this power to be freely transmitted from father to son and from generation to generation, or whether the law-making power of the State shall be exercised in such a way as to impose limitations upon such transmission."

Mr. Logan then advocated a $10,000,000 limitation, and gave as his reasons for advocating it the following:

"First—There is at the present day no good purpose to be served by giving a man power to transmit more than $10,000,000.

"Second—The great power which great wealth gives cannot be intrusted as safely to those who inherit the wealth as to those who acquire it by their own exertions.

"Third—No vested right would be infringed and no injustice done to any one by the proposed legislation.

"Fourth—A great deal can be done for the amelioration of social conditions, the betterment of the masses of the people, and the enhancement of civilization with the money which would come to the Treasury if the State were the heir of the surplus of every man's fortune above $10,000,000."

At the evening session Mr. Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court delivered an address on "The Liberty of the Press." He said, in part:

"The right of every man to express his opinions in speech or print is justly esteemed as one of the most sacred prerogatives of a free people. The very first amendment to the Constitution declares that Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. No clause of the Constitution has been more sacredly cherished and none more carefully upheld by the judicial power.

"Too much cannot be said in praise of our daily press as news gatherers. Their enterprise in this direction is superior to every obstacle. No quarter of the globe is too remote, no expense too great, no difficulties so insurmountable that they cannot be overcome in pursuit of the latest and most authentic intelligence. Relays of reporters are kept within call, ready to be dispatched to the most distant city; steam vessels are chartered to meet incoming steamers, to watch naval manoeuvres, or to reach places inaccessible by land; telegraph wires are burdened with messages passing to and from the offices of publication, and special trains are hired for the prompt dissemination of their several editions. If their editorials do not always equal in ability those of the leading English journals—and I am not prepared to admit even this—their news columns are a refreshing contrast to the deadly dullness of the Continental papers.

"All this, however, does not blind us to the fact that many of these papers are guilty of a grave abuse of their privileges. Indeed, the sins of the press have been a fruitful subject of discussion ever since the foundation of the Government.

"Ugly stories, too, are told—with how much truth I know not—of the methods resorted to to create a sensation, or to advertise a paper; of correspondents sent to Washington with instructions to blacken the characters of particular men, regardless of the actual facts; of debates in secret session of the Senate, published in defiance of privilege; of opinions of Courts surreptitiously obtained before delivery and published without a sense of shame; of editorial space sold for so much a line; of messages stolen from the wires; of watches put upon houses to unearth domestic scandals, or upon the steps of public men to ferret out political secrets; of respectable women detailed to walk the streets of a great city at night, get themselves arrested as disreputable, and spend a night in prison for the sake of a startling article upon the infamous persecution of workingwomen, but all with the understanding that, if they were not arrested, they would be discharged for incompetency; of another sent to England to take return passage in an emigrant ship, with instructions to write up the horrors of a steerage passage and the accompanying moral ruin, which, of course, she never saw; of various other contrivances by which reporters are sent, not to investigate facts, but to make a case by hook or crook against some prominent official. For the credit of humanity, not to say for the honor of a great profession, let us hope these stories are untrue; but there is something tiresome in their iteration.

"The next step in their downward career was the illustration, and such illustrations! Pictures of current events, battles, murders, and sudden deaths, sometimes copied from photographs, oftener drawn from the imagination—portraits of persons of more or less conspicuity, from the President of the United States to the latest baseball team, with the wrong name often appended. An enterprising editor never allows the trivial fact that he has no photograph of a particular individual to prevent his publishing one. All these extravagances culminate in the weekly horror of the Sunday morning edition, which in all the colors of the painter's palette disport themselves in lurid imaginings that suggest nothing so much as those representations of the infernal regions wherein the mediaeval German painters used to delight in setting forth the tortures of the damned. If there can be anything worse than these, the mind of man hath not hitherto conceived them.

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"Probably no law could be framed which would cover such cases, since matters of taste are beyond the pale of the law; but it is to be regretted that the great mass of the American people are so imperfectly educated as to take pleasure in these abortions of the engraver's art.

"But it is in assaults upon private character that the press is guilty of its greatest cruelties, for no other word in the English language will adequately express the nature of these attacks.

"With regard to officials and candidates for public office, a different rule applies from that which holds good as to private individuals. The public has the right to know not only the qualifications, but the private character of candidates for their suffrages, and as in a great majority of cases they cannot possibly know them by acquaintance, or by private inquiry, they must necessarily rely upon the press for information. The law is justly liberal in this regard.

"It is exceedingly doubtful if any legislation be practicable which shall tend to restrict the excessive license indulged in by newspapers. Of course, a censorship is not to be thought of in a free country. We can imagine a censorship which, without repressing the freest discussion of political and social questions, and the claims of candidates to the suffrages of the people might repress much that is indecent, coarse, and libelous, but in the practical administration of such a law, the abuses would soon outnumber the advantages.

"But notwithstanding the idiosyncrasies of our daily press, if an account were struck between the good and the evil, we should find a large credit to the good. We cannot forget that they are our sole medium of communication with the outer world, and furnish us the latest intelligence in an attractive form, and if they are sometimes sensational, they are at least interesting. That in political crises their voices are generally for honesty and decency; that in moments of public danger their loyalty to the common weal is beyond question, and that no great reform in political or social life can be expected without their co-operation."

The association elected these officers: President—Francis M. Finch of Ithaca; Vice Presidents—First District, Edmund Wetmore of New York City; Second District, Theodore F. Jackson of Brooklyn; Third District, Albert Hessberg of Albany; Fourth District, John I. Gilbert of Malone; Fifth District, Elon R. Brown of Watertown; Sixth District, John P. Grant of Stamford; Seventh District, Demerville Page of Hornellsville; Eighth District, John G. Milburn of Buffalo; Secretary—Frederick E. Wadhams of Albany; Corresponding Secretary—George Lawyer of Albany; Treasurer—Henry A. Peckham of Albany.

The following members of the Executive Committee were elected from the First and Second Districts: Roger Foster, William E. Wyatt, M. Warley Platzek, Augustus N. Weller, James P. Phillip, and Arthur S. Tompkins.

We Reduce the Cost on Every Inch

of heavy weight fabrics remaining on our counters. This comprises the finest and most select range of novelties imported for custom work—25% to 33 1-3% saving guaranteed, no deviation in the quality of our work nor withdrawal of patterns or qualities.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Women are such innocent creatures. A party of them were inspecting a display of gowns and Summer fabrics at one of the largest stores yesterday, and one of them showed a disposition to purchase then and there a gown that happened to strike her fancy and fit her most becomingly. "Don't do it," whispered one of her companions. "Like as not they will not be in fashion when Summer comes around, and then how you will feel with a gown of last Summer's cut on. They must be last Summer's cut, for how can these people know what the fashion is going to be next Summer right here in midwinter?" That argument was a clincher, and the party left the store thoroughly convinced that they had narrowly escaped being made the victims of one of New York's bunko games. They met their husbands at luncheon time at one of the big hotels, and were telling the escape they had had from being "taken in." Then there was a chorus of laughter from "those horrid men," who, upon demand, made their explanation that even men knew that the fashions for both men and women for next Summer were decided upon a year or so ago, the goods all made up, and the patterns sent broadcast over the world at about the time that women were engaged in buying their Winter outfit, and that now the mills are all engaged in making heavy goods for next Winter's wear. It was altogether too much for the women to believe, and they decided that the husbands were making fun of them, and no statement to the contrary would be believed. Nor were they convinced until one of them who had an acquaintance with the Superintendent of one of the big department stores appeal to him as an authority to settle the question. He of course informed her that her husband was in the right, and pointed out the impossibility of manufacturing cloths and making up gowns on the moment's notice of the year to suit that particular instant. That same Superintendent said there was probably not one woman in a thousand who knew or would believe that all the styles of the Summer of 1900 were prepared in the Spring and Summer of 1899. "Necessities of designing, manufacturing, and getting the goods first into the hands of the jobbers and then of the retailers months in advance of the time of their use, are things that seem beyond the comprehension of womankind," said he, "and if women did know it all right, they would wait until the very last moment before buying what they think they want, so as to get the advantage of the very latest thing. Yet there is not a tailor, dressmaker, or milliner of the fashionable sort but has now in his or her workrooms the patterns for the styles that will be in vogue at Newport, Narragansett Pier, Lenox, or any other fashionable resort the coming Summer and Fall, and many of them could even tell, if they would, what will probably be the style of garments in the Winter of 1900-1901."

***

Men and women who love the horse will be glad to know that the cruel fashion of the dock-tailed horse is passing, even if it has not already passed. Society made it a fad, but when public cabhorses and livery turnouts appeared so numerously with horses with mutilated tails society frowned on it, and has now gone in for the long-tailed horse, having discovered a beauty in Nature's adornment of their faithful friend that they had not before discerned. Docked-tailed horses are too numerous on delivery and express wagons now to permit leaders of fashion to continue driving such animals. They are too "common."

***

A fact that is rather surprising and that is yet readily susceptible of proof is that the lower east side printing shops that cater to that trade annually turn out more printed matter in the Yiddish idiom than is published in all the rest of the world put together. A Bohemian who translates popular and scientific works into the idiom says that the output is probably three times as great, and that those who alone read Yiddish are indefatigable readers and buyers of literature in their tongue.

***

Before skating comes again Park Commissioner Clausen would do a good thing if he would issue an order forbidding the use of those monstrosities known as racing skates on the Park ponds. These things have long, flat runners that stretch out beyond the heels and toes of the wearers, and are dangerous, not only to the wearer—unless he is an expert skater—but to every one else who tries to skate on a pond where there are a lot of boys armed with these things. Their wearers are far more dangerous than were the scorchers on the bicycle, and caused most of the accidents on the ponds during what skating weather there has been. Such skates are all right in their only place, which is in skating races. But the small boy, as soon as he is able to stand alone on the ice seems to think he is not skating unless he has a pair of these things strapped to his feet. Being unable, then, to manage either himself or them, he becomes a terror to everybody who happens to want to enjoy a bit of this healthful exercise. The automobile is comparatively a harmless toy.

***

For several years Americans have been making a very good showing on the English race courses with the American-bred race horse. The invasion of France has not as yet amounted to much except with the light-harness horse, which, in France, Germany, Austria, and Russia has shown itself able to hold its own against the best bred animals of those countries. This season, however, William K. Vanderbilt will have a considerable string of thoroughbreds from American-bred mares on the French turf, and the stories from the other side are to the effect that his youngsters are a very promising lot. Germany, too, is to be invaded by "Barney" Schreiber, a St. Louis bookmaker, breeder, and racing man, who is to send over a considerable string of horses in a few weeks to try conclusions with the German-bred horses. He will take an American trainer and jockey, who will prepare for races a couple of years hence a lot of yearlings sired by Boundless, winner of the American Derby in the World's Fair year, and by Foul Shot, an Australian-bred stallion, and the son of the great race horse Musket. It is said that in case this venture proves anything like successful, Gottfried Walbaum, erstwhile of Guttenberg, and now of New York and Saratoga, will head a syndicate of Germans in this city who will send over a large stable of the best horses they can pick up.

***

"It looks as if the Angora goat might be the means of the reclamation of a lot of the abandoned farms of New England," said a woolen man from that section yesterday. "Two carloads of these animals have arrived at one of these farms in the interior of Massachusetts within the week, coming from Texas, I believe. The animals thrive on the rough pastures of hilly lands and if the climate proves suitable, there is a fortune in the wool and skins compared with the returns from other animals and products of even the better grades of New England farms. At all events, some friends of mine have bought a couple of these farms and are going to stock them with the goats and see if the scheme is not a practicable one. You know we will have to do something to counterbalance the stealing of our cotton industry from us by the people of the South."

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Possibly the latest thing for the convenience of the female shopper is a corps of attendants at the entrance to a big city store, whose duty it is to relieve the mother of the care of her baby or babies while she goes into the store in search of bargains. These uniformed young men must have been selected after a civil service examination, for they all know how to handle a baby properly, how to quiet it when it is disposed to yowl too energetically, how to apply the quieting nursing bottle, and how, when all other means of quieting the noisy youngsters fail, to toss them up and down in motherly fashion and so keep them in comparative quiet until the mother comes to take care of her own. The attendants, too, are warranted never to mix the babies up and to restore each one to its proper carriage when the mother comes for it. The proprietors who happened on this happy thought find that it is a paying investment, for their shop is situated in a district where babies are numerous and where mothers are not financially able to have a nurse girl to constantly attend their offspring. It is not in Brooklyn, but in the district commonly but improperly referred to as Harlem.

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Hockey, like all other fads, has brought evils in its train. "Shinny" on the streets is the attendant nuisance this time. Given small boys, bent sticks, an asphalt pavement, and there will be lively moments for the pedestrian who tries to pass where they are knocking about either the hard rubber ball or the block of wood they use for a "puck." Parts of West End Avenue and the near-by cross streets are hotbeds of these shinny players after school hours. Accidents caused by the flying missiles are frequent, and inside of a quarter of an hour yesterday one nurse girl had her cheek cut open and a child of perhaps four years was "knocked out" by one of the nasty little balls the boys were knocking about. The policeman does not live who can catch the urchins when they start to run away, nor does there seem to be a janitor spry enough to get within his clutches the lads who break scores of windows, sometimes very costly ones, every week. Only when there is skating are the streets free of these nuisances, who are rather more dangerous to life than to property.

DYING, CRIES "SAVA DA MON."

Nameless Parrot of Banker Bonomolo Shouts a Warning to His Master, Panic-Stricken by Fire.

A thin wooden partition used to divide the Banco Italiano, 247 Elizabeth Street, from the living rooms of its proprietor, Dominico Bonomolo, where dwelt together in happiness the wife of the good Bonomolo, his cousins, his aunts, and a bright green parrot. Now the little partition is down, and when Pedro, who "sella da banan" at the corner, goes in to deposit his day's earnings every detail of the family life of the Bonomolos is made known to him.

The walls, which were always kept neat and clean in the banking end of the establishment, are grotesquely figured with the smoke of an oily combustible. The wife and the cousins and the aunts are nervously shocked and grieved. And the bright green parrot lies, brighter and greener than ever, dead.

They didn't think much of the parrot when he lived. He was only tolerated because he belonged to an old aunt and was supposed to be older than she. Besides, there is a tradition in Little Italy that to kill a parrot is bad luck. But by his death the nameless parrot has earned deathless fame in the annals of the neighborhood and a distinction which the Bonomolos gladly share.

When Banker Bonomolo appeared in his counting room yesterday morning, took down the shutters, opened the safe, and bravely displayed his current capital in the front window to "keepa off da run." Gracia, his wife, filled the stove in the next apartment with wood, and then got the kerosene can. It was very early in the morning, and perhaps she wasn't very wide awake. At any rate, she absently spilled the oil, and when she added the lighted match the partition and its hangings blazed up. From the rear rushed cousins and aunts and wife. Bonomolo, in the front room, saw them pass. Then, alarmed at the smoke and fire, he, too, ran for the door.

As he reached it a sound from the parrot made him stop. It may have only been the fancy of a startled mind, the parrot may have been only asking sweetly in Italian for a cracker, but the words Bonomolo says he heard were:

"Sava da mon."

Back he rushed straight to the safe. From it he took a bag. Grabbing a handful of bills from his front window, he thrust them into the bag. The smoke, thicker and blacker, was overcoming him when Pedro, the banana man, pulled him outside.

"Sava da mon," he gasped, as he reeled in the arms of friends. Kind hands held him and rough hands, hardened by shovel and pickaxe, broke the window glass and swept out the remaining bills into pockets and aprons. A few dashes of water and the fire was out.

Bonomolo was in his counting room in the afternoon attending to business as usual, while Little Italy filed into the rear room, where the parrot lay in state. Workmen were busy putting new paper on the walls, and the good Bonomolo told each customer as he made his miniature deposit:

"Anyway, we sava da mon."

ZOOLOGICAL PARK'S PROGRESS.

Board of Managers Elects Officers and Discusses Plans.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Zoological Society was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Down Town Club, in Pine Street.

The Executive Committee reported that the total membership of the society was 736, an increase of about 130 members during the past year. The committee had raised about $50,000, which, added to the amount on hand and the interest, brought the total funds to the amount of $100,779.61. This sum, supplemented by money advanced the society by members of the committee, had been expended on the park. The balance of the Park Improvement Fund remaining to be raised during the present year is $80,779.

The report reviewed in detail the embarrassment caused by the reduction of the maintenance fund by the Board of Estimate, from $60,000 to $30,000. The society has not decided what action it will take in case the maintenance fund is not increased from public funds. The subject has been laid before the Mayor, but so far nothing has been done.

Resolutions were passed asking the State authorities of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana to prohibit the slaughter of the prong-horned antelope for ten years. Similar protection was bespoken for the brown pelicans in Florida.

Plans of the antelope house, which is to be erected next, along with those of the monkey house and the Administration Building, were submitted.

The election resulted in the retention in office of the same officers and Executive Committee that served last year.

Those present at the meeting were Levi P. Morton, John L. Cadwalader, John S. Barnes, Madison Grant, W. W. Niles, Jr., Hugh J. Chisholm, William D. Sloane, A. Newbold Morris, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Percy R. Pyne, George B. Grinnell, Jacob H. Schiff, Edward J. Berwind, William C. Whitney, George C. Clark, Henry F. Osborn, Henry W. Poor, Charles T. Barney, William C. Church, Frank M. Chapman, Lispenard Stewart, Joseph Stickney, Casimir De Rham, Hugh A. Auchincloss, Director W. T. Hornaday, and C. Grant La Farge.

OBJECT TO GAYNOR CONTRACTS.

Counsel for the Government Do Not Want the Whole Case Tried Here.

The examination in proceedings against Col. John F. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor, W. T. Gaynor, and B. W. Greene, who were indicted in Savannah, Ga., last December for alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound contracts, sanctioned, as alleged, by Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Mackenzie, a subordinate of Gen. Wilson, Chief of United States Engineers, and John B. McCarthy, a clerk in the office of Gen. Wilson, were placed on the witness stand by the defense for the purpose of producing the contracts and other papers involved in the case. When the Savannah contract, dated Oct. 8, 1896, was offered in evidence, objection was made by Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin and by United States District Attorney Erwin of Savannah. The objection was sustained. Mr. Baldwin said that if the whole case was to be tried in this district it would have to be over every possible objection that could be raised by the Government.

The same objection was made as to the other papers produced, and the documents were not admitted. Only one of the accused contractors attended the examination.

Children Fatally Burned by a Lamp.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The eighteen months old daughter of Mrs. Fred Stauring pulled a lighted lamp from a table last night, setting fire to herself and her three-year-old brother. The latter died soon after from his burns. The other child cannot recover.

SUIT AGAINST HAVEMEYERS

Alleged Widow of Thomas J. Wants to Share His Estate.

The Plaintiff, Who Was Anna M. Wright, Says Their Marriage Was Kept Secret Fifteen Years.

PARCEL OF ABOUT 7¾ ACRES, KNOWN AS a tavern lot, at Throgmorton's Neck, Westchester, part of Abijah Hammond farm; also Whitestone Ferry Dock, adjoining land of Abijah Hammond and Thomas Ash, road leading from Westchester Village to Whitestone Ferry, situate on Throgmorton's Neck, containing about 60 acres; also land under water. Town of Westchester, on west shore of Long Island Sound, two parcels; and land under water in front of and adjacent to lands of Frederick C. Havemeyer, Westchester; Anna M. Havemeyer against Henry O. Havemeyer and others, (action to recover dower, &c.;) attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield.

The above uninteresting-looking paragraph, which appears in the lis pendens column this morning, is the first step in a legal fight for several millions of dollars, and the result of a bit of family history hidden for fifteen years from the friends of the man whom it concerns. The fight is being made by the woman referred to in the paragraph as Anna M. Havemeyer to establish herself as the widow of Thomas J. Havemeyer, one of the capitalists of the Sugar Trust, whom the world knew to the day of his death as a bachelor. The case is not unlikely to reach a hearing in court this Spring.

Thomas J. Havemeyer, who had been retired for three years from business after a long connection with the American Sugar Refining Company, died on April 9, 1899, of hemorrhage of the brain, in his fifty-fourth year. It was given out at the time that he had died at his fine country place, Throgg's Neck, Westchester, but the woman who claims to be his widow, and whose maiden name was Anna M. Wright, says that he really died at his bachelor apartments, 116 East Nineteenth Street. She alleges that he maintained at that time another establishment at 154 West Forty-sixth Street, where he lived with her.

They had, in fact, she asserts, lived together for fifteen years, and her contention is that they were married on Sept. 8, 1884. She has accordingly brought an action in the Supreme Court against Henry O. Havemeyer and the other relatives of the dead man who are in possession of the real estate described in the lis pendens, which land is a part of that left by T. J. Havemeyer, for the admeasurement of her dower right. On the result of this suit will be determined whether she shall or shall not receive that share of his large estate which would be due to his widow.

Henry O. Havemeyer, a brother of Thomas J., took possession of his effects shortly after his death, and obtained letters of administration on his estate, as no will was in evidence. Mrs. Sarah L. Jackson, a sister, was made administratrix with him. H. O. Havemeyer valued the personal property at $500,000 and the real property at $200,000. As a matter of fact, the estate is customarily estimated much higher, valuations running from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000 or $6,000,000.

The persons named at the time as next of kin were as follows: Henry O. Havemeyer, Greenwich, Conn., a brother; Frederick C. Havemeyer, 135 West Eighty-fourth Street, a brother; Mrs. Kate B. Bellonl, 14 East Sixty-sixth Street, sister; Mrs. Sarah L. Jackson, Westchester, sister; Theodore A. Havemeyer, 244 Madison Avenue, nephew; Natalie Mayer, Mahwah, N. J., niece; Marie H. Tiffany, 244 Madison Avenue, niece; Blanche Duncan, 244 Madison Avenue, niece; Emily Potter, Westchester, niece; Minnie H. Butt, 8 West 52d Street, niece; Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., Hempstead, L. I., grandnephew, and Charles F. Havemeyer, who had died by his own hand in the previous year, but whose widow, who has since become Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, was living. The heirs are represented in the suit just begun by Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

The claim of the woman who says she is Mrs. T. J. Havemeyer was made public in May, 1899. J. W. Ridgway, acting in her behalf, and imbued with the belief that Thomas J. Havemeyer had left a will providing for the woman with whom he lived, as it is alleged he had often promised to do, brought a proceeding in the Supreme Court to determine the existence of this will. The case was heard before Justice Truax. It did not find its way into print. Henry O. Havemeyer was called as a witness, and swore that no will had been found among the effects of his brother. The proceeding was fruitless. No further legal steps were taken till about a week ago, when the summons and complaint were served in the present suit. The answer has not yet been filed.

Thomas J. Havemeyer was the fifth son of the late Frederick C. Havemeyer. He was a mere boy when he first met Anna M. Wright, then a child, in this city. His parents lived at 107 West Fourteenth Street, and her father, Col. Wright, who was once Sheriff of Nevada City, Cal., lived not far away. The children used to meet and play under the trees in Union Square, and began to be fond of each other then, it is said. Young Havemeyer went abroad to Heidelberg to study

LITTLE LETTERS

OF MORE WEIGHT than anything we could say about the merits of THE CENTURY DICTIONARY & CYCLOPEDIA & ATLAS are these letters from the thinkers, the readers and the people prominent in the affairs of the country. These printed here have been chosen almost at random, and are but fair samples of the hundreds being received daily from those of our subscribers who have had their books long enough to have acquired the "Century habit." College Presidents, Artisans, Linguists, Mechanics, have here united in praise of the greatest reference work of all time, "the authority of authorities." Each of the classes praises this many-sided working library from its own view-point. Economists, too, have their word to say about the half-price and the little monthly payments—potent factors in this "million dollar sale of 'The Century'" at The Wanamaker Store.

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LEW WALLACE,
Author of "Ben Hur."

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MORGAN DIX,
Rector Trinity Church, N. Y.

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Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court.

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Author of "The American Commonwealth."

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CHAS. W. ELIOT, LL.D.,
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G. A. BIDDLE.

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A. W. CHAPMAN.

I have been much interested in tracing in The Century the history of many words in colloquial use which one does not find—so far as I know—in any other reference work, and so far I have failed to discover the omission of any single word or expression I have looked for.
F. H. HAWKINS.

What has particularly struck me in The Century is the vast number of scientific and technical words and phrases, and the fullness and accuracy of their definition.
CHARLES GRAHAM,
Prof. Chem. and Technol.

The Century contains for me more detailed information than I expected, especially technical terms used in mechanical engineering, the explanations of which I have never met with in any other work.
GEORGE C. WATSON.

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Author of "English Grammar Past and Present."

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DEFICIENCY BILL DEBATED

Congressman Richardson Assails Secretary Gage's Course.

CUSTOM HOUSE SALE CENSURED

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois Defends the Action of the Treasury Department —Rural Delivery Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up in the House to-day under an agreement which limited the general debate to to-day. It was the general expectation that it would open up a stormy debate upon the question of expansion in view of the large army and navy items it contains, but the members early became very much engrossed in a discussion of an item of $150,000 for rural free delivery, in which all are personally interested, and the subject of expansion was barely touched upon. The last hour of the debate was enlivened with an attack by Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, upon the Secretary of the Treasury for his course in connection with the sale of the New York Custom House.

When the bill was called up Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, opened the debate with a general explanation of the items in the bill. He was asked by Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) about the item of $150,000 for rural free delivery, and replied that it had been found that $300,000 had been appropriated for the present fiscal year. That money had been largely expended, and unless this appropriation was made much of the service now in operation would have to be discontinued. Mr. Cannon frankly confessed that the manner of the expenditure of this money did not meet with his approval. He believed it the duty of the Executive to cut the garment according to the legislative appropriation.

The department had no right to create a condition which necessitated a deficiency appropriation. He should vote for the appropriation, but he should fail in his duty did he not call attention to the maladministration of the department.

During the course of some general remarks by Mr. Bell, (Silver, Col.,) covering a wide range of topics, Mr. Reeder (Rep., Kan.,) raised a laugh by interrupting him.

"The gentleman has a very free delivery and is quite rural," said he, "but it is a great strain to follow him. Will he kindly tell us what he has said has to do with the question before the House?"

Mr. Ball (Dem., Texas,) first introduced in the debate the question of expansion. He had read extracts from the Declaration of Independence, the speeches of James Wilson of Pennsylvania in the Constitutional Convention, and of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg. It was a long step, said he, from the conceptions of the Government portrayed in these utterances to the declarations of the spokesmen of the present Administration.

Mr. Davis (Dem., Fla.,) said he deplored the spirit of expansion which had taken possession of a portion of the people. Yet not for all the world would he withhold from our soldiers struggling, bleeding, and dying in the Philippines all the moral and material support they needed. If the war taxes were necessary to support them, he said, let the measure stand. Mr. Davis was applauded by the Republicans.

Mr. Richardson (Rep., Tenn.,) briefly reviewed the appropriations for the military establishment, showing that in time of peace the appropriations for it with the deficiency provided in this bill reached $121,000,000. He then proceeded to criticise the transactions of Secretary Gage in the matter of the sale of the New York Custom House to the National City Bank of New York. It had been charged, said Mr. Richardson, that the Secretary of the Treasury had violated the law, and one of the newspapers had gone so far as to charge that he had been guilty of embezzlement, technically and legally, and was, therefore, subject to impeachment.

Mr. Richardson said he did not go to that length, but the Secretary of the Treasury, he said, had certainly violated the strict letter of the law.

Mr. Richardson described the act of Congress under which the Custom House was sold, calling attention to the language requiring that the proceeds should be covered into the Treasury of the United States. Because the proceeds of the sale had been deposited in the National City Bank, which had purchased the property, some of the papers, he said, had charged that the Secretary was technically guilty of embezzlement and had cited a decision of the Supreme Court made last November.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) and Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) were on their feet denying that the decision cited had any application, and amid the confusion it was some time before Mr. Richardson could make the House understand that he did not agree with this view. In his opinion the decision did not make the Secretary guilty of embezzlement, and moreover he expressed the opinion that he had a perfect right to deposit the money in a Government depository such as the National City Bank then was.

But he desired to go beyond that. The Custom House was sold to the bank July 3, 1899, for $3,365,000. Just before the sale (June 5) the Secretary received a letter from A. B. Hepburn, from which he quoted this extract:

"Of course this bank is very strong, and if you take the pains to look at the list of Directors you will see we have great claims in view of what was done in 1896."

Mr. Richardson then read a list of some Govern deposits in this bank at various times to show that for six months it had the use of an average of $10,000,000 of Government money. Was that due to the contributions made by the directors to the campaign fund of 1896? he inquired.

Turning again to the sale of the Custom House, he showed how the bank had deposited $8,850,000 in bonds in the Treasury, and then instead of paying the purchase money out of the Treasury had simply transferred the purchase price to the Government's account in the bank. But not the whole purchase price was transferred—only $3,215,000, leaving a pitiful $50,000 unpaid. At the same time it leased the property of the Government at the rate of $136,000 a year. What had the Government got out of the transaction? A paper credit of $3,215,000 and the privilege of paying $136,000 a year rent. What had the bank got, he asked. The rent, the use of the purchase money, which it loaned according to newspaper reports at enormous rates, and by withholding the last $50,000 to prevent the title from passing exemption from taxation upon the property it had purchased.

"I leave it any honest-minded man," said Mr. Richardson, "if that is dealing fairly with the trust money of the United States." [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) quickly challenged Mr. Richardson's statement that the bank was not liable for taxes.

"It is not liable for taxes until the title passes," said Mr. Richardson.

"It became liable," said Mr. Hopkins, "when it purchased and took possession of the property. How else could it lease it?"

"If the statement you make is true," retorted Mr. Richardson hotly, "then the Secretary of the Treasury is liable to impeachment by this House and the country because he says he did agree to pay four per cent. of the purchase price from the date of the sale. If what you say is true, he has done something unlawful, and for which he can be impeached."

Mr. Hopkins's reply to Mr. Richardson was brief. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, he said, not only met frankly and honestly every charge, but it showed business capacity that must receive the intelligent approval of the people of the United States. [Democratic jeers.] He denied Mr. Richardson's contention regarding the exemption of the bank from taxes. Any man with a thimbleful of sense would understand it, he said. The bank was held for taxes the minute it purchased and took possession of the property. The mere paper deed was only evidence of ownership; the real title passed when it took possession. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, he continued, exonerated him from every insinuation. He said the National City Bank had been a Government depository long before Gage came into office. It had been selected by a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury because of its well known financial ability. But instead of following the course of his Democratic predecessor in making a few favorite banks depositories, Secretary Gage had selected depositories all over the United States.

The records showed that the proceeds of the sale were not deposited for the use of the National City Bank, but were subject to check day by day, so that the bank had to so conduct its affairs that the money could be withdrawn without warning at any time. Why this outcry? Mr. Hopkins inquired. The money was as safe as it would be in the Treasury of the United States.

"I say," he concluded, "that the Secretary of the Treasury is entitled to the approbation of every honest man. Secretary Gage has made a record that any American ought to praise instead of denounce. [Great Republican applause.] This closed the incident.

The debate on the Deficiency bill was still in progress when the committee rose.

PROBING POLYGAMY CHARGES.

Congressman Lentz of Ohio Asserts that Documents Were Lost at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads today took up the resolution of inquiry recently referred to it concerning charges that certain Federal appointees in Utah were polygamists. Representative Lentz of Ohio, who introduced the resolution, was present, and considerable excitement was caused by some of the statements made by him. His remark that the resolutions were likely to be "pigeonholed" by the committee brought out a protest from Chairman Loud, who said the committee would not "pigeonhole" any business submitted to it.

Mr. Lentz, proceeding, said that he could produce affidavits that papers had been placed on file alleging that certain Federal appointees were polygamists. These papers were receipted for by Mr. Porter, the President's private secretary. Mr. Lentz said, but the papers could not now be found. Mr. Lentz said Representative Grosvenor of Ohio had said to him that "We have not let the grass grow under our feet," and that as soon as the charges were made the matter had been looked into.

Representative Grosvenor was sent for, but could not be reached. The committee adjourned the hearing until next Friday, when Secretary Porter, the Postmaster General, and Gen. Grosvenor will be invited to appear.

The Postmaster General has sent the following letter to Chairman Loud of the committee:

"On looking into the papers as to the Postmastership at Logan, Utah, I find the facts to be as follows: Orson Smith was appointed Postmaster Nov. 19, 1897, upon the recommendation of the referees, in the usual way. There was nothing in the papers to indicate that he was a polygamist or that any such allegation had been made respecting him—not a word to raise that question in connection with the appointment. He was confirmed by the Senate Jan. 20, 1898.

"After his appointment there was a letter from the Rev. Mr. Clemenson, bearing date Nov. 22, 1897, and addressed to the President, which was sent to the Post Office, and there received Nov. 30. There is nothing to indicate that any attention was attracted to it. The appointment was made and, as thousands of papers come in, it was filed away, apparently without examination. There is no other paper in the case indicating any such allegation until Dec. 21, some weeks after the nomination was in the Senate.

"As to the Provo City case, the facts are that there is no paper in the department of any date making an allegation of polygamy against the incumbent, but that when it became a matter of public report, some time ago, I wrote to the Marshal of the Territory, asking him for any information in his possession, and he replied that a charge had been made in the State Court, and the Postmaster had been held over for trial, which was soon to take place. We decided that we ought not to convict in advance of trial, and reserved action until the judicial determination."

ASKED TO PUNISH LYNCHERS.

Congress Is Petitioned by Colored Men to Protect Their Race from Mob Violence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—With the opening of to-day's session of the Senate, Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) presented a petition handsomely bound and signed by 3,200 colored persons asking for such legislation as will protect colored men of this country from the "barbarous practice of lynching and burning colored men." Mr. Cullom asked that the petition be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, although, he said, it might be desirable to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said he believed every Senator would be glad to have such measures adopted as would suppress this wrongdoing and enable the officials to enforce the laws. No Senator, he thought, would disagree to that. He directed attention to the fact that the State laws take cognizance of the crimes referred to in the petition. By what Constitutional method the United States could take action in this question is a difficult inquiry.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, thought it desirable to be perfectly frank.

"There is no power in Congress," said he, "to prevent or to punish crimes committed in the various States. If the States do not punish crimes, for the punishment of which they have enacted laws, no Federal law can take the place of useless State laws."

Mr. Chandler said there was no legal law under which the violator of even the suffrage laws could be punished.

Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.:) "There is such Federal legislation."

Mr. Chandler: "There is not now such legislation. Congress has no Constitutional power to punish such crimes."

Mr. Cullom thought that, inasmuch as it involved new legislation, the petition go to the Committee on Judiciary.

"This subject," Mr. Cullom said, "seems to call for investigation. These people realize they are being badly treated. Such treatment is without authority of law, and it ought to be stopped if possible."

Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.:) "What is the immediate cause of this petition? Does it come from Chicago?"

Mr. Cullom replied that the petition came from Chicago, but that it was signed by people of many States.

Mr. Spooner called attention to sections of the Revised Statutes which provided penalties for violations of Federal election laws.

Mr. Chandler said he stood corrected.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

WILL REPORT SENATE CANAL BILL.

Measure Is Practically the Same as That in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals to-day agreed unanimously to report a bill for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal.

The bill is the same as that reported favorably in the House by the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, with a few verbal amendments.

SAMOAN TREATY IS RATIFIED.

Favorable Action Taken by the Senate Without a Division After a Two Hours' Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate today ratified the Samoan treaty without division. The ratification occurred in executive session and after two hours of debate, which was participated in by a number of Senators. Messrs. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) and Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) advocated, and Senators Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) and Tillman, (Dem. S. C.,) opposed ratification. Senator Bacon made the leading speech in opposition. He based his objection upon the general ground that it was contrary to the spirit of our institutions to attempt to govern any people in opposition to their wishes.

He said that he was not opposed to the new convention because of any partiality felt for the old tripartite agreement, which was repugnant to him. He thought, however, a means might be found to get rid of it without resorting to a subterfuge which was repulsive to American ideas of liberty and independence.

There was no doubt of the intention to annex and exercise sovereignty in place of the protectorate which was the distinguishing feature of the tripartite agreement of 1890. To this proposed change of policy he objected most strenuously. He compared the provisions of the two agreements at some length, showing that the old one made express provision for the approval of the Samoan Government of changes and guaranteed the independence of the Samoan Government, whereas the pending instrument annuls all sovereignty of the Samoan Government and partitions the islands between the United States and Germany.

Mr. Bacon said that the friends of the treaty supported it upon the two grounds that it simply divides authority heretofore exercised jointly and that the Samoan people being "only savages," there is no reason why they should not be despoiled of their country. He contended that it was not true that the old arrangement was simply to be continued under a division of authority, and asserted that the declaration that the Samoan people were savages was untenable.

The friends of the treaty repudiated the assertion that the old treaty provisions were annulled. They claimed that this country by the new arrangement retains all the old advantages and avoids the complications liable to grow out of tripartite agreement. They urged that the opportunity should not be lost both to get out of an awkward predicament and to control in our own right the harbor of Pago-Pago.

DISCUSS TRANSPACIFIC CABLE.

Secretary Long and Rear Admiral Bradford Before a Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary Long and Rear Admiral Bradford appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day in advocacy of the construction of a Pacific cable by the Government. The Secretary's statement was general and related entirely to the feasibility of the plan and its advantage over doing the work by private enterprise.

Rear Admiral Bradford detailed the operations of the collier Nero, which is now engaged in making a preliminary survey of the proposed line west of Honolulu. He said that the survey had been completed, and that the Nero was now on its return, making a zig-zag survey. According to the reports made of the preliminary work, the proposed cable was entirely practicable. It is to run from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence via the Midway Islands and Guam to Dingala Bay, Island of Luzon, with a spur for commercial purposes to Yokohama.

The average depth between Honolulu and Midway is 2,700 fathoms, between Midway and Guam 3,000, and between Guam and Luzon 2,800. He estimated the cost at $1,050 per knot, which, with the amount necessary for steamers, offices, &c., would bring the cost up to $10,000,000. He placed the entire length of the cable at 8,294 knots, which allows 20 per cent. for slack and detours.

In connection with his statement, Admiral Bradford said that he understood the average expenses of the War Department for messages to Manila to be about $1,000 per day, and that the total of the expenditures of the Navy Department had amounted to $26,000.

Census Special Agents Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The following expert Special Agents have been appointed by Director of the Census Merriam:

William G. Gray of Philadelphia, in charge of statistics in regard to the iron and steel industries. Mr. Gray is Chief Clerk of the American Iron and Steel Association, officials of which association had charge of similar work in 1880 and 1890.

Mr. Shirley P. Austin of Pittsburg, in charge of statistics of the glass industry. Mr. Austin is editor of The Commoner and Glass Worker.

Mr. Alexander R. Smith of New York, special expert in charge of ship-building inquiry. Mr. Smith has been interested in all movements for the increase and advancement of the merchant marine for many years. These gentlemen will have charge of the subjects mentioned, under the supervision of Mr. S. N. B. North, Chief of the Division of Manufactures.

A meeting of expert Special Agents in the Division of Manufactures will be held at the Census Bureau on Jan. 23.

New Federal District for New York?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court of New York and Henry L. Burnett, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, were heard to-day by the Judiciary Committee of the House in favor of the bills establishing a new district in New York and for the appointment of an additional Circuit Judge. The committee took no final action.

Hearing on Woman Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Judiciary Committee of the House unanimously agreed to-day to grant the request of the Woman Suffrage Association for a hearing Feb. 13 at the time the National Convention of Woman Suffragists will be in session here.

Volunteer Captain Declines His Pay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—William E. English, a son of the former Democratic Vice Presidential candidate from Indiana, and a Captain of volunteers in the war with Spain, has returned to the Treasury a check of $1,172 sent him for pay for his army services with the statement that he would not accept pay for service to his country in time of danger.

Mr. Bynum's Appointment Still Held.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate Committee on Finance again to-day had under consideration the nomination of the Hon. W. D. Bynum to be General Appraiser of Merchandise at New York. The Democratic members of the committee continued their opposition to the nomination, contending that Mr. Bynum is not a Democrat and that his nomination as such is an evasion of the law. Senators Burrows and Spooner and other Republican members of the committee defended the selection as entirely proper. After a general exchange of opinion it was decided that the Democrats should have time to adduce proof of Mr. Bynum's Republicanism.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Lieutenant Commanders to be Commanders—William W. Kimball, William P. Day, and John C. Wilson.

Second Lieutenants in Marine Corps—S. A. W. Paterson of Pennsylvania, and H. J. Hirshinger of North Carolina.

Postmasters—New Jersey: Thomas Moritz, Glenridge; E. P. Bonners, Moorestown.

New York.—C. H. Griffith, Oakfield; W. J. Guthrie, Philadelphia; R. G. Anderson, Freeport; G. P. Schryver, Port Jefferson; Wesley Mulford, Unadilla; D. S. Merserau, Union.

Connecticut—Charles Harris, Westport; George H. Ford, Waterville; George C. Bell, Portland; E. B. Bennett, Hartford; S. E. Chaffee, Derby.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Bloomingdale, J. H. Pierce; Hollis, L. H. Baldwin; Scarsdale, M. C. Fellows.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Charles J. Symmonds, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City and report to the commanding General, Department of the East; on completion of the duty assigned him he will proceed to Puerto Principe, Cuba, and resume his duties at that station.

The transfer of Second Lieut. Robert C. Foy, Eighth Infantry, to the cavalry arm, with rank in that arm from Feb. 16, 1899, and his assignment to the First Cavalry, Troop F, is announced.

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground on official business pertaining to the firing test of the ten-inch Brown segmental tube wire gun.

Major George W. Bishback, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is discharged honorably from the Volunteer Army of the United States, to take effect Feb. 15.

Navy.

Lieut. C. T. Vogelgesang is ordered to temporary duty at the navy yard, New York, until Feb. 16, and then to duty in connection with the Wisconsin at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

Lieut. Commander H. Minett is detached from the Adams and ordered to the Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. Commander G. F. W. Holman is detached from the torpedo station Jan. 25 and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont, in connection with the crew of the Albany, of which he will be executive officer.

Lieut. H. P. Norton is detached from inspection duty in connection with the Albany, when that vessel is ready to be placed in commission, and ordered to duty on board her as her engineer.

Lieut. R. C. Moody is detached from the Marcellus and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont, in connection with the crew of the Albany.

Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker is detached from the Marcellus and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont, in connection with the crew of the Albany.

Commander C. C. Todd is ordered to duty as hydrographer at the Bureau of Equipment, Jan. 22.

Capt. J. E. Craig is detached from duty as hydrographer at the Bureau of Equipment, Jan. 22, and ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Albany, and to duty in command of the Albany when placed in commission; he will sail via steamer of Jan. 24.

Lieut. G. Winterhalter is detached from the navy yard at League Island and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont in connection with the crew of the Albany, of which he will be navigator.

Lieut. H. S. Ritter is relieved from engineering duty on the Marcellus and ordered to duty as executive officer and navigator of that vessel.

Gunner T. J. Shuttleworth is detached from the navy yard at League Island, Jan. 27, and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont in connection with the crew of the Albany.

Ensign S. G. Magill is detached from the Constellation at Newport, R. I., and ordered to duty on the Marcellus, in charge of the engineering department.

Lieut. Commander A. E. Culver's order of Jan. 11, detaching him from the Chicago and ordering him to the Montgomery as executive officer, is revoked.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Sherman is ordered to the Montgomery as executive officer, instead of to the Chicago.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Potomac has started from Norfolk for League Island, towing the converted yacht Dorothea, which is to be laid up at League Island.

The Dixie has sailed from Norfolk for San Juan.

The revenue cutter Manning has arrived at St. Lucia, West Indies, en route to California.

The transport Buford arrived at San Juan, Puerto Rico, yesterday.

THE PHILIPPINE DEBATE

Senator Pettigrew's Resolution Is Laid on the Table.

DECISIVE VOTE IS 41 TO 20

Mr. Vest of Missouri Criticises the Policy of the President in Dealing with the New Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The resolution of Mr. Pettigrew, (Silver Rep., S. D.,) calling for information regarding the conduct of the war in the Philippines, was again laid before the Senate to-day. Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) moved that the resolution and the one which he had offered as a substitute for it be laid on the table in order that that offered by his colleague, Mr. Hoar, might be adopted. The motion was agreed to.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Hoar was then submitted to the Senate, together with an amendment offered by Mr. Lodge, to which Mr. Hoar had agreed. It was about to be passed when Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment calling for information as to all the instructions which the President had given the Commissioners who had negotiated the treaty of Paris, together with the correspondence that had passed between the President and the Commissioners.

Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and one of the Commissioners, made the point of order against the amendment that it was Executive business.

President Pro Tem. Frye, who was himself one of the Commissioners, overruled the point because he said it was within the discretion of the President whether he should send the information to the Senate or not.

"Then," said Mr. Davis, with much feeling, "I desire to protest in the strongest possible manner to a public discussion of this amendment. I may say that nothing passed between the President and the Commissioners to which I should raise objection to publication, but there are matters which ought not to be made public at this time. I find it difficult, Mr. President, to speak in the open Senate."

Mr. Davis then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. This was agreed to.

Ten minutes later the Senate resumed business in legislative session. Mr. Davis moved that the amendment offered by Mr. Pettigrew be laid on the table. The motion was carried, 41 to 20. Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.)	McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Carter, (Rep., Mont.)	Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Depew, (Rep., N. Y.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.)	Quarles, (Rep., Wis.)
Foster, (Rep., Wash.)	Ross, (Rep., Vt.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Scott, (Rep., West Va.)
Gallinger, (Rep. N. H.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Hansbrough, (Rep. N. D.)	Simon, (Rep., Ore.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)
Kean, (Rep., N. J.)	Stewart, (Silver, Nev.)
Kyle, (Ind., S. D.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)
Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)
McBride, (Rep., Ore.)	Total, 41.

NAYS.

Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Money, (Dem., Miss.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Pettigrew, (Silver Rep., S. D.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Taliaferro, (Dem., Fla.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.)
Clay, (Dem., Ga.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)
Culberson, (Dem., Tex.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho.)	Wellington, (Rep., Md.)
Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)	Total, 20.
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	

After the announcement of the vote Mr. Teller explained that he had voted against the motion because the President had the power to send any communication to the Senate in secret and because he believed that all attempts to keep from the public information of the kind asked for by the resolution were likely to create suspicion.

Mr. Hoar regarded the action of the majority as a most remarkable proceeding.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) said: "The President has been perfectly frank with us on this matter and all of us know just what was done in respect to the Paris treaty."

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) followed with a brief statement, in which he said: "The result of the negotiations of the Paris treaty was, to my mind, calamitous."

The debate on the resolution was concluded by an earnest but brief speech by Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.) He regarded it as very unfortunate that nothing could be said by the opponents of the Administration's policy in the Philippines without calling forth an imputation of improper motives.

"The friends of the President," said Mr. Vest, "and I am not his enemy, assume that any remarks made about the Paris treaty or its negotiations is an attack upon the Administration. This is an unwarranted assumption.

"On his Western tour the President said the whole archipelago had fallen like a ripe apple into our lap, and we were bound to meet our new duties as they were presented to us. Were we to leave them, or were we, as the junior Senator from Indiana (Mr. Beveridge) so eloquently told us the other day, trustees under God to hold them as a part of our mission to regenerate the earth?

"I hardly know how to characterize the imputation that friends of Aguinaldo on this floor are giving aid and comfort to the enemies of this country. I have already said that I consider the discussion of these resolutions as of no consequence. It is like calling in a skilled physician after the patient is dead."

Mr. Vest called attention to the fact that no man could make a stronger statement against the policy of the Administration in the Philippines than the Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Sewell,) and he took it for granted that nobody would call in question his patriotism and loyalty to his country. He cited a statement of Mr. Sewell in the Senate during the last Congress, in the course of which he said he had gone to the President after the battle of Manila and besought him for God's sake to withdraw Dewey and his squadron and let the Philippines alone.

"What is the position of the President?" inquired Mr. Vest. "He directed the Peace Commission to take one island—Luzon—and afterward abandoned that policy. He has since said the acquisition of the islands was an act of Providence—that we could not leave them as derelicts.

"The fact is, this whole question is in a nebulous and foggy condition.

"I disclaim now any intention that my remarks should reflect upon my country. But I deny the right of any man to muzzle me and restrain my right to express my opinion in my own way. We have the bubonic plague added to leprosy in Hawaii. We have starvation in Puerto Rico; we have unrest and disquiet in Cuba; and we have a war of indefinite length in the Philippines. Is it treason to say this?"

In conclusion, referring to the Paris treaty, Mr. Vest said:

"When that treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States every Senator knew then, as he knows now, that we were paying $20,000,000 for a war in the archipelago, the end of which might come in a month and might not come in ten years.

"I simply put before the Senate and the country this proposition: Are we to remain silent or refraining even from ordinary criticism as to the conduct of the war, for fear that we are to be denounced as allies of Aguinaldo and opposed to the authority of our own country?"

At the conclusion of Mr. Vest's speech the resolution was laid aside.

SUBSIDY A TRADE NECESSITY.

President Griscom of the American Line Warns the Senate of Dangers to Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, which owns the American line of steamers, while discussing the shipping or subsidy bill, told the Senate Commerce Committee to-day that the company's big liners, the New York, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Paris, were run at a serious loss owing to the heavy expenses in Winter. The four fast ships never made the company a dollar, and he figured the net loss to the company at $415,000 annually. The eleven ships under foreign flags supported the other ships. The fast ships, like the fast trains, did not pay.

Mr. Depew here stated that the late Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad had made a careful investigation of the subject and had informed the Senator that he had found that the fast trains were run at a loss.

Mr. Griscom continued by saying that the tramp ships and slower freighters would be benefited under this bill, and would maintain the faster ships. He said his company did not propose to go out of fast navigation. They were in and intended to stay.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Griscom said:

"I do not wish to make any statement that may appear like threats, but this service of fast ships cannot be continued under the American flag after the expiration of our present mail contract upon the terms under which it is now running, and all hope of continuing the construction of such ships, which proved so useful to the Government in the Spanish war, will inevitably cease.

"Already our trade is embarrassed because of the ships Great Britain has withdrawn simply as transports in the war with the Transvaal. Suppose her flag on the high seas was threatened. It is amazing that there is a legislator who is so indifferent to the interests of his constituents as to permit this situation to longer continue to menace our export trade. No scheme will remove this point, which constantly threatens our foreign trade, that does not establish and maintain a National mercantile marine."

Mr. Griscom said he thought the amount of the subsidy would accomplish the object for which it was intended. He believed that it would be better to have the amount graduated, as the $9,000,000 could not possibly be earned in the first years of its operation.

Mr. Clyde, in answer to a question by Senator Frye, said that he believed the bill would result in establishing lines to China, Japan, Korea, South Africa, and South America.

AGAINST BOUNTIES ON EXPORTS.

Mr. Edmunds Says Foreign Ships Would Participate in Benefits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator Frye, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce in connection with the hearings on the Shipping bill, has received from ex-Senator Edmunds a letter giving the latter's opinion that the payment of export bounties on goods shipped abroad would be contrary to the treaties existing between the United States and a large number of countries. The letter in part is as follows:

"Agreeable to your request, I have examined all the treaties between the United States and other countries on the subject of the ships of other countries being entitled to bounties on exportations if the United States should grant bounties to its own ships, &c. The list herewith contains the names of countries which, by express provision of our treaties, would be entitled to have their ships receive the same bounties for the exportation of goods from the United States that the United States may grant to its own ships."

The list of countries given is as follows: Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Hanseatic Republic, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Prussia, Servia, and Sweden, and Norway.

Mr. Edmunds says that under these treaties "it is impossible for the United States to grant export bounties to their own ships without bringing into the benefits of the bounty the ships of nearly all the commercial and maritime competitors of the United States, or else by the abrogation of quite or nearly all the treaties above referred to.

"If a bounty on exports is to be granted," he says, "it must apply to all exports; it must be impartial and universal. A general bounty on exports, if valid, must necessarily be equal, value for value, and if large enough to reach and benefit the original producers and manufacturers, would be startling in amount."

BRING DEAD SOLDIERS HOME.

Transports Carrying Bodies Have Left Cuba and Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Quartermaster Gen. Luddington, is informed that the transport McClelland has left Santiago with the remains of 75 soldiers, who died last Spring from yellow fever, and 375 metallic caskets, bound for New York. All of the unclaimed dead will be brought to Washington and interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington by the side of other victims of the Spanish war in Cuba.

The empty caskets are destined eventually for Manila, where they will be used for bringing home the bodies of soldiers who lost their lives in the Philippines. The transport City of Peking has already left Manila for San Francisco with the bodies of 156 soldiers and others who died in the Philippines. The War Department is as yet uninformed as to what bodies are on the vessel, but expects to receive a complete and accurate list upon the arrival of the vessel at San Francisco.

All of these bodies not claimed by relatives or friends for private interment will be buried in the National Cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco.

CONSUL BEDLOE RESIGNS.

Philadelphia Newspaper Man Named to Succeed Him at Canton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of Robert M. McWade of Pennsylvania to be Consul for the United States at Canton to succeed Dr. Edwin S. Bedloe. Mr. McWade is a resident of Philadelphia, and a member of the Manufacturers' Club. He is a well-known newspaper man, having been connected with The Ledger.

Dr. Bedloe this afternoon received the following letter from Secretary Hay:

Sir: By direction of the President, I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Dec. 6, 1899, tendering your resignation as Consul of the United States at Canton, China, to take effect at the President's pleasure. In accepting your resignation I beg to assure you of my personal regret at the severance of our official relations, and of the department's best wishes for your future success and happiness. JOHN HAY.

CHANGES IN SENATE EMPLOYES.

Caucus Expected to Recommend a Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative James S. Sherman's reply to the invitation to become a candidate for Secretary of the Senate is expected to-morrow either by letter or in person. It is believed that he will consent.

The caucus is to meet on Friday, and it is now believed that the result of this meeting will be partial and perhaps complete reorganization of the Senate force of employes, although the committee that is to report to the caucus may meet with some opposition, leading further delay in respect to some of the offices. It is confidently expected that a Secretary will be chosen.

Major Egan to Teach at Fordham.

The Secretary of War, by direction of President McKinley, has detailed Major J. Egan, United States Army, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's College, Fordham. Major Egan is the successor to Major Frank Edmunds, who was withdrawn from the college at the commencement of the Spanish-American war.

SUES THE WHISKY TRUST.

An Albany Man Objects to the Plan of Absorption.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Melville A. Harris of this city, a stockholder in the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, has begun an action against the Distilling Company of America, which has been termed the Whisky Trust. The former company was absorbed by the latter and its stock exchanged on the basis of 25 per cent. of the common stock of the latter company.

Mr. Harris, who has refused to transfer his stock on these conditions, states in his complaint that, while the Distilling Company of America is capitalized at $125,000,000, it has in cash less than $1,500,000; that it has absorbed other companies, in violation of the Federal anti-trust law, and he seeks in the action to prevent the plan of absorption.

Manaos Railway Company.

The stockholders of the Manaos Railway Company met at 30 Broad Street yesterday. The following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: A. N. Brady, Charles R. Flint, F. H. Hebblethwaite, E. C. Converse, Frederick Stewart, John W. Scott, W. D. Walker, W. W. Ladd, Jr., and A. J. Mcxham.

Plague Delays Steamer Passengers.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 16.—Owing to the plague quarantine against Brazil in Argentina, passengers by the steamer Wordsworth, from New York Dec. 20, for points on the Rio de la Plata, cannot continue the voyage.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAISES WAGES.

Increase Carries Reduction in Hours in Some Divisions.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day announced a readjustment of the wages of its employes in the yards along the entire system. The new adjustment went into effect Jan. 1, and the men will receive their first benefits on February pay day. On the Atlantic City and Cape May Divisions, it was said, engineers and brakemen are advanced, respectively, 35 and 15 cents a day, with no reduction in working hours. The new scale with respect to the other divisions is as follows, and carries with it a reduction from twelve to eleven hours a day:

Engineers—Increase from 25 to 27 cents per hour. Firemen—From 15 to 17 cents. Conductors—From 20 to 22 cents (day) and from 21 to 23 cents (night.) Brakemen—From 15 to 16 cents (day) and from 17 to 18 cents (night.) Car droppers—From 15½ cents to 17½ cents (day) and from 16½ cents to 18½

EFFECTS OF MORTGAGE TAX

Mortgagors Will Probably Have to Pay It.

RESULT OF BRUNDAGE CLAUSE

Strong Opposition Expected from Builders, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY Jan. 16.—Members of the Legislature from Greater New York who are interested, in realty are discussing to-day the 5 mills tax on mortgages which is included in the bill for a new system of taxation which was introduced in the Assembly last night, in company with the report of the legislative committee appointed last Winter to investigate the problem of taxation and make recommendations for legislation.

One of the New York County members is authority for the statement that the builders, trust companies, and savings banks in New York are opposed to the proposed mortgage tax, and also that the makers of mortgages, who, he declares, will have to pay the tax, in the event of the passage of the bill, will make a fight against the measure. In speaking of this clause in the bill, he said:

"If this clause is permitted to become a law it will not only work great hardship to the makers of mortgages but will seriously cripple the building industry in New York. Realty bears a heavy burden of taxation at the present time, and now the advocates of this bill want to increase the load which property holders are compelled to carry. If this bill becomes a law the man who borrows money will be the one who will have to pay the additional tax, as the lender will insert such a clause in the mortgage and the borrower will have to agree to pay it, or he will be unable to secure the money he asks for. He will be taxed twice, as in addition to his mortgage tax he will have to pay his local tax on the assessed valuation of his property.

"The proposed law will fall heavily also upon the savings banks, which are large lenders of money on mortgages. The banks will not find it so easy to place their money under the new tax, which will greatly reduce their earnings and prevent them from paying the present rate of interest on deposits. This will also affect the building and loan associations.

"If this bill is passed it will, in my judgment, cause a real estate panic in New York and put an end to much of the building now under way. I do not think that it is generally known that in every mortgage which has been drawn during the past seven years there has been a clause known to real estate men as the Brundage clause, which provides that in the event of legislation to tax mortgages, the mortgage shall immediately become due, or the borrower shall pay the tax imposed. I have talked with prominent builders and real estate men in New York during the past few weeks, and they all agree that the imposition of such a tax would work great injury to business. I predict that the interests involved will be found solidly arrayed against the enactment of such a law."

The question of taxation promises to be one of the features of the present session, and legislators are giving it careful consideration, as they seem to realize its importance to the business and property interests of the State. The friends of the bill defend the mortgage clause on the ground that the revenue which will be derived from this source will be so great that the general tax rate of the State will be much reduced. They contend that if the bill is passed the amount of tax which Greater New York is called upon to pay to the State will be almost wiped out, and that the total taxation on realty will be less than under the present system.

Very few members can be induced to commit themselves on the bill until they have had an opportunity to study the question thoroughly and learn the wishes of their constituents.

FOR PASSENGERS' SAFETY.

Mr. Minton's Bill Requires that Long Street Cars Shall Carry Three-Men Crews in Rush Hours.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Maurice M. Minton will to-morrow introduce a bill "to regulate the transportation and insure the safety of the passengers on cars operated by cable and electric traction companies in the City of New York."

The bill provides that on cars exceeding 30 feet in length there shall be employed during the rush hours of the morning and afternoon three persons—a grip or motor man, a collector of fares, and a conductor. During these hours the conductor shall be stationed on the rear platform, and from the platform he shall give the signal to start and stop the cars. During these hours he shall not collect fares, give or receive transfer tickets, or enter the car to assist in its operation.

Assemblyman Minton said: "The recent introduction of cars once and a half the common length has created a condition pregnant with danger to life and limb. It is apparent to all who have occasion to ride on these swift-running cars, which seat thirty-eight or forty passengers. During rush hours they frequently hold 100 to 120 passengers, who are constantly getting on and getting off. The conductor is charged with many duties. He is supposed to keep accurate records, collect fares, collect and deliver transfer tickets, answer questions, take on and let off passengers. Indeed, if it were not for the assistance of passengers on the rear platform the casualties would be something fearful to reckon. No conductor, however mentally or physically active, could possibly place himself in the right position during rush hours to command a view of the steps to the platform.

"These cars are intended to economize the operating expenses. This economy is at the expense of the patrons of the road. The Legislature wisely abolished the 'bob tail' car with its box for fares by insisting that a conductor should ride on the platform and attend to the needs of the public."

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Senate Measure Provides for an Institution in the Adirondacks—Indigent Patients to be Received.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator G. A. Davis to-day introduced a bill for the establishment of a State Hospital for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis in the Adirondacks, which is so earnestly urged by the State medical societies, and in behalf of whose passage a mass meeting of physicians from all over the State is soon to be held in this city.

The bill appropriates $200,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection and equipping of the hospital. It authorizes the Governor to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, a board of nine trustees, two of whom shall be residents of the same judicial district, two shall be physicians, and two shall be women, the term of office of one member to expire each year. The trustees shall receive no compensation, but shall be allowed $600 a year each for traveling expenses. Any trustee may be removed from office at any time by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate.

This Board of Trustees shall take care of the general interests of the hospital and maintain an effective inspection of its affairs and management. At each annual meeting the board shall appoint a visiting committee of two trustees for each month of the year. They shall make a detailed report to the Legislature in January of each year of the results of their visits and inspection, with suggestions and such other matter as may be required of them by the Governor. The board is also required to report annually to the State Board of Charities, and the State Board of Charities shall, in its annual report to the Legislature, certify what appropriations are necessary.

The Trustees are given power to appoint a Superintendent of the hospital who shall be a well-educated physician, not a member of the Board of Trustees. The Superintendent shall appoint all necessary employes and fix their compensation. The Trustees shall also appoint a Treasurer, who shall have custody of all the funds of the institution. Either of these officers may be removed at any time by the Trustees. All medical assistants and examining physicians are to be appointed by the Trustees upon the nomination of the Superintendent.

The Trustees are given power to receive patients who are unable to pay, but no person shall be admitted to the hospital who has not been a citizen of this State for at least one year preceding the date of application. Every person desiring free treatment shall apply to the local authorities of his or her town, city or county having charge of the relief of the poor, who shall thereupon issue a written request to an examining physician in the same city or county for examination. No person shall be admitted as a patient without the certificate of one of the examining physicians certifying that such applicant is suffering from incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. The local authorities having charge of the relief of the poor shall state in writing whether the person is able to pay for his or her care and treatment while at the hospital, which statement shall be attached to the certificate of the examining physician, and filed with the Superintendent of the hospital. Every person who is thus declared to be unable to pay for his or her care or treatment shall be transported to and from the hospital at the expense of the local authorities.

Applicants who are able to pay for their care shall apply in person to one of the examining physicians, but preference shall always be given to indigent persons. The Superintendent is required to furnish to the Controller each month a statement of all the free patients, and the Controller shall collect from the local officials the sums due for their care.

BUILDING LAW AMENDMENT.

New Bill Compels Use of Fire-Proof Elevator Shafts in Hotels.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Guider of Kings has introduced a bill which provides that all elevator shafts in hotels of three stories in height or more shall be wholly constructed of iron, steel, stone, brick, or other fire-proof material, to be approved by the local Building Department.

There shall also be placed at every opening in such shafts suitable iron or steel doors, all of which shall be closed and securely fastened whenever the elevator in such shaft shall not be running for the night, and shall remain so closed and securely fastened at all times when said elevator is not in use.

Within sixty days from and after the passage of this act the owner or owners of hotels of the kind mentioned in this act in which an elevator or elevator shaft is now placed or in use shall cause the elevator and elevator shaft to be altered and constructed in compliance with all the provisions of Section 1 of this act.

AGAINST BARKING DOGS.

Bill Provides for Killing Them If They Repeat in Five Days.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Mr. Graham to-day introduced a bill "to provide a summary remedy against the barking dogs in the cities and villages of the State."

The Counties of New York, Kings, Albany, and Erie are exempt from the terms of the law, which provides that any person may make complaint to any police justice of a dog upon adjacent property which disturbs the peace by barking, and the Magistrate shall issue an order that the nuisance be abated. If within five days the complaint be renewed and be found justifiable, the Magistrate shall issue an order for the killing of the dog.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

Railway Companies Are Included with Other Plants.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman McInery introduced an Employers' Liability bill in the Assembly to-day which is on a more simple plan than the one submitted last year. Under its provisions workmen who may be injured by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery, or plant of their employers, or through the negligence of the Superintendent or foreman, may bring action to recover damages for personal injuries from their employers. Railway companies are also made liable under its provisions.

In case the injuries result in death, the relatives of the deceased employe may bring the action. All contracts made by employers with their employes releasing or relieving the former from liability are declared null and void.

TO PREVENT PREMATURE BURIALS.

Mr. Gale's Bill Compels the Use of Approved Mechanical Devices.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Gale to-day introduced a bill to prevent premature burial of human beings by compelling undertakers to adopt a device to permit the buried person to notify persons in the vicinity that life still exists. It is as follows:

Section 1.—From and after Sept. 1, 1900, no human body shall be buried in this State without the use of such apparatus or mechanical means as may be approved of by the State Board of Health, which will permit of the person whose body is so interred or buried obtaining assistance from living persons in the event of such person so buried having been in a state of lethargy or coma at the time of the burial.

Section 2.—Any person violating the provisions of this act shall, if the person interred in violation hereof shall be proved to have been prematurely buried, be guilty of a felony, and if the person so interred shall not be proved to have been prematurely interred shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Public Park in Edgemere.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator Norton to-day introduced a bill to establish a public park at Edgemere, in the Borough of Queens. The Corporation Counsel of the City of New York is authorized to acquire title to the lands, and is directed within six months after the passage of the act to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisement.

More Taxes on Vessels.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Farrell has introduced a bill in the House repealing an act to exempt from taxation vessels registered in any port of the State of New York owned by American citizens or corporations and engaged in ocean commerce between any port in the United States and any foreign port, and to exempt the capital stock, franchise, and earnings of such corporations for State or local purposes.

To Stop Election Blackmailing.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman M. E. Lewis has introduced a bill which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to solicit from a candidate for an elective office money or other property as a consideration for a newspaper or other publication supporting any candidate for an elective office. He says it is to stop blackmailing by alleged political organs during campaigns.

More Power for Police Board.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator Ford to-day introduced a bill to amend the Greater New York charter so as to allow the Police Board by a majority vote of its members to rehear charges against any member of the force who has previously been dismissed, upon application of such person, and if at the rehearing the board determine favorably to the applicant he may be reinstated to his former position on the force.

Railway Transfers in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Farrell of Brooklyn will to-morrow introduce a bill compelling the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to give transfers on all its lines, both surface and elevated. He says that the lines not in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system give transfers, and there is no reason why the latter system should not.

A Service Pension Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Degraft to-day introduced a bill for the relief of old and faithful officers and employes in the civil service of cities of the first and second class who have served for a period of thirty years. Under the provisions of his bill such employes are to be entitled to voluntary retirement from service on half pay.

Jury Trials in Surrogates' Courts.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Mr. Hill to-day introduced the bill of last year, which was approved by the New York State Bar Association, to permit of a trial by jury in Surrogates' courts.

Other Bills in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator G. A. DAVIS—Repealing Section 1,525 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to new trials in actions to recover real property.

Senator BROWN—To raise by tax a sum not exceeding $1,000 in any year to aid in carrying out the provisions of the fisheries, game, and forest laws.

Senator MARTIN—Releasing the real estate of St. Joseph's Asylum in New York City, and also of the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer from assessments heretofore made.

Senator FORD—Making an appropriation for the payment of expenses of the representatives of the National Guard of this State in attending the joint meeting of the Inter-State National Guard and the Southern National Guard Association, to be held in Indianapolis, Jan. 23, 1900.

Senator ARMSTRONG—To amend the highway law by authorizing a vote at a special or biennial town meeting upon the proposition of changing the system of taxation for working and repairing the highways.

Sentor WILLIS—Appropriating $5,000 to be used by the Commissioners of the Watkins Glen Reservation in carrying on the work of making searches and surveys in the preparation of maps of the lands proposed to be taken in the State Park.

Senator MARSHALL—Amending the Laws of 1897 relating to the Department of Public Parks to permit the erection of dwelling houses near Prospect Park and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Senator ELSBERG—Authorizing the Police Commissioners of the City of New York to reappoint Cornelius D. Westbrook, an ex-policeman, who resigned from the force Sept. 30, 1882.

Senator AMBLER—Amending the insanity law so as to provide for the appointment of a staff of consulting physicians for hospitals for the insane, whose duties shall be similar to those of a staff of consulting physicians to a general hospital.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The following bills were introduced in the House to-day:

Mr. APGAR—Appropriating $47,450 to complete, equip, and furnish the State Reformatory for Women, at Bedford, Westchester County.

Mr. FALLOWS—Making it a misdemeanor for any person who offers for sale, or attempts to procure a purchaser for any real property without the written authority of the owner of such property or his attorney; also making it a misdemeanor for any person who shall make application to any person or corporation for a loan upon any real property without the written authority of the owner of such property.

Mr. SNYDER—Amending the navigation laws so as to bring naphtha and gasoline launches under the jurisdiction of the United States Inspectors of Steam Vessels, and compelling masters of passenger vessels to report weekly the number of passengers carried.

Mr. COOLEY—Fixing the rate of interest to be paid on taxes and assessments in cities and villages at not more than 6 per cent.

Mr. FALLOWS—Amending the penal code so as to provide that a Sheriff, Coroner, Clerk of a court, Constable, or other ministerial officer, who intentionally places an issue of fact or law upon the general court calendar, or upon a call or trial calendar of the court, with intention to delay trial of an action in the order of its date of issue, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Providing that the rate of fare for foot passengers on the ferry operated between Astoria, Long Island City, and Ninety-second Street, in New York City, shall not be more than 2 cents for each passenger.

Also his bill of last year to compel elevated railroad companies to permit passengers to carry receptacles for tools while occupying the cars.

Also a bill to prohibit the use by the elevated railroad companies of turnstiles for the registration of passengers upon its stations or platforms.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Making the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County a Board of Canvassers of said county.

Mr. WILSON—Providing that in case of vacancies existing in the Board of Aldermen in New York City from the County of Queens and the Borough of the Bronx, the Council shall elect successors.

Mr. FISH—To incorporate the Trustees of the Dodge Memorial Fund of Colgate University, who are Edward O. Carpenter, Gardner Colby, and James C. Colgate, and such additional persons, not exceeding four in number, as they may associate with themselves and their successors.

Mr. DILLON—Providing for the reduction of the tax of $1,146, payable by the Manhattan East Side Mission of New York City to $229.

Mr. S. F. HYMAN—Appropriating a lump sum to be used in purchasing medals, not to exceed $1 apiece, for the sailors and soldiers who served in the Spanish-American war.

DANISH WEST INDIES' FUTURE.

Capt. Christmas Goes to Washington to Look After Proposed Sale to the United States.

Capt. W. v. Christmas Dirckinck-Holmfeld of Copenhagen, who has been at the Hotel Manhattan for a few days, left for Washington last night. He is one of the accredited agents of the Danish Government in the pending negotiations looking to the sale to the United States of the Islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, known as the Danish West Indies.

Capt. Christmas said yesterday he believed the negotiations in progress would soon reach a satisfactory termination. The price first demanded was $13,000,000; then it was reduced to $7,500,000, but now the Danish Government is willing to accept $4,000,000, which sum will about enable the authorities of Denmark to pay the colonial indebtedness.

"Denmark," said Capt. Christmas, "cannot afford to be on bad terms with the United States. Several of the European powers want the Danish West Indies, but King Christian prefers they should be the property of the United States. In the event of the construction of the Nicaragua or Panama Canal the islands will be of special value to the American people as a coaling station. I am well acquainted with the islands of which my grandfather, Admiral Christmas, was the Governor for many years.

"I believe the islands will prove valuable property for the United States, and just so soon as matters reach a certain stage I shall disappear, and negotiations will be concluded by Constantine Brun, the Danish Minister at Washington. Henry White, a member of the American Legation at London, has made frequent trips to Copenhagen on this matter, and the affair is about closed. If we sell the islands Denmark will still own Greenland, Iceland, and the Foröer Islands."

Capt. Christmas was asked about a report that he had been approached by a Dane residing in New York who declared that if he wanted to consummate a sale he would have to produce $200,000 to be paid to friends close to the Administration at Washington. Capt. Christmas admitted that such overtures had been made, but added that he said to the man who approached him:

"You are a liar. I do not believe for a moment that you are authorized to make any such overtures."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The arrival at New York of an accredited agent of the Danish Government charged with the sale to the United States of the Danish West Indian Islands has not been notified to the State Department as yet, except through the newspapers. There is visible reluctance to discuss the subject. It is not admitted that the matter has progressed to the point that a determination has been reached to adopt the project, for such an admission might lead to disagreeable inquiries from other nations, but there is reason to believe that the Administration has given much thought to the advisability of buying the islands.

HANNAH MAY STETSON DEAD.

The Actress Has a Stroke of Paralysis, Following a Rehearsal—Her Professional Career.

Mrs. Hannah May Stetson, the actress known professionally as Hannah May Ingham, died yesterday from a stroke of paralysis at her home at 443 Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. Stetson had been appearing with the Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre in the leading feminine rôle in this week's revival of "An Enemy to the King." She took her part in the performance Monday night, and showed no evidence of unusual fatigue. Her health recently, however, had not been good, and her husband, fearing that she was overtaxing her strength, advised her some time ago to take a rest. She declined to do so, however, believing that her indisposition was of a temporary nature.

Mrs. Stetson yesterday morning attended the rehearsal of the comedy "Never Again," which the company had scheduled for revival next week, and after finishing her work, which was of two hours' duration, returned to her boarding place. A few minutes later, while eating luncheon with her husband and her cousin, Mrs. Jennie Nichols of Lima, Ohio, she became faint, and said she would like to lie down a moment. Before assistance could be given she had fallen from her chair. Dr. Barry of 447 Lexington Avenue was summoned in haste, and restoratives and artificial respiration were resorted to, but without avail.

Mrs. Stetson was a native of California. While she was a child she took part in the performances of a Shakespearean dramatic club. A performance of Ophelia attracted the attention of Mr. Stetson, who was then a prominent actor, and he engaged her for leading parts in his company, she assuming this responsible position at the age of fifteen. In addition to the rôles in Mr. Stetson's "Kentuck" and "Neck and Neck," she played Ophelia, Julia in "Richelieu," and Marc in "The Marble Heart." Then followed a number of years of hard, practical experience, playing a wide range of parts.

Mrs. Stetson came under the observation of New York audiences about four years ago when she originated a part in a play called "A House on the Marsh" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. She made a pleasing impression. In 1897 she originated a rôle in Jacob Litt's production, "Shall We Forgive Her?" Her next engagement was with Charles Frohman, when she played the part of Edith Varney in "Secret Service" with a road company. She became leading woman with the Donnelly Stock Company last season, when she appeared in thirty different roles. She has been seen this season in very nearly every revival Mr. Donnelly has presented.

Mrs. Stetson was thirty-three years old. Her mother died five years ago from a stroke of paralysis in a theatre in Newark, N. J.

It is probable that the funeral will be held Friday. Out of respect for Mrs. Stetson, no matinée performance was given at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday.

MAZET COMMITTEE FUNDS

Practically Expended and Counsel Are Not Yet Paid.

FRANK MOSS MAY ASK $10,000

The Non-Resident Members of the Committee Also Have Bills for Hotel and Other Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—More money is needed to pay the expenses incurred by the Mazet Committee during its investigation of New York City's muncipal government. A bill will soon be introduced asking for an additional appropriation for this purpose, as the original appropriation of $50,000 is about exhausted, and there is yet to be paid the fees of Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, and his associates. Mr. Costello of Oswego, who was one of the Republican members of the committee, declared to-night that he was in favor of an additional appropriation being granted, as he believed that the counsel employed by the committee should receive fair compensation for their time. When asked what sum he thought should be paid to Mr. Moss, the chief counsel, he said he could not say until he had talked the matter over with his associates.

Mr. Costello added that Mr. Moss had received $2,000 so far for his services, and that John Proctor Clarke and Francis E. Laimbeer had each been paid $1,000. Mr. Moss, he said, had given his entire time for nine months to the committee, but what his bill will be is not known here. Persons who are familiar with the fees asked from the State by lawyers predict that Mr. Moss's bill will be not less than $10,000. It was learned to-night that up to this time $46,066.86 of the original appropriation had been paid out by the State. There are many minor bills yet to be settled out of the balance.

Another reason, it is said, for making a request for an additional appropriation, is to pay the personal expenses incurred by members of the committee. Those who resided outside of New York have bills for transportation, hotel bills, and incidentals which they want the State to settle.

The eight bills which were appended to the Mazet report, embodying the recommendations of the committee, were referred to the Cities Committee this morning. The most interesting, perhaps, is the one which creates a commission to inquire into the government of New York City and to suggest legislation on that line. All the members here manifested a lively interest in the powers to be conferred upon it.

The commission is authorized to employ counsel and such other help as may be necessary and to fix their compensation, and may hold its meetings at any time and place it sees fit. It may compel the production of any public record or document of the city or any of the departments or offices of the city. It shall possess all the powers conferred by the legislative law upon a committee of the Legislature or by the Code of Civil Procedure upon a board or committee; may invoke the power of any court of record to compel the attendance and testifying of witnesses and the production of books and papers, and any member of the commission shall have power to administer oaths.

Ex-Assemblyman Robert Mazet was not inclined yesterday to say anything in regard to the report of the investigating committee of which he was Chairman, and which was submitted Monday night to the Assembly. "The report speaks for itself," he said, "and, as I am not a member of the present Assembly, it is not necessary that I should appear further in connection with the matter."

Mr. Mazet was asked why no account of the committee's expenditures was included in its report.

"It was unnecessary," he said. "The committee had an appropriation of $50,000 for expenses, and paid for everything as it went along, with the exception of counsel fees, and those have been paid in part. The vouchers for every payment made on account of the committee are on file in the Controller's office at Albany. There is still an unexpended balance of the appropriation, but whether it is sufficient to pay the remainder of the fees of counsel I am unable to say. If an additional appropriation should be required to settle the bills of the lawyers in full, that will be a matter for the present Legislature to consider."

Mr. Mazet declined to say how much had been paid on account to Frank Moss, senior counsel of the committee, or how much was still due him.

It was announced several days ago by Mr. Moss that upon the termination of his relations with the committee he would make public the facts in regard to the sudden ending of its work and the refusal of the Republican members to prosecute certain lines of inquiry, one of which involved the calling of Senator Thomas C. Platt. From Mr. Mazet's statement it appears that the presentation of the majority and minority reports did not really end Mr. Moss's relations with the committee, as a portion of his bill remains to be paid.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator Grady this morning introduced a resolution in the Senate "that it is the sense of the Senate that it is not expedient or advisable to attempt at this session any change in the constitution or statutes relating to woman suffrage."

Senator Raines characterized the resolution as an attempt on the part of Senator Grady to deprive the people of their rights. Senator Coggeshall also spoke in opposition.

The yeas and nays on the question were called and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 26 to 17, as follows: Yeas—Senators Boyce, Brackett, Brown, Chahoon, Cullen, Ellsworth, Ebberg, Foley, Goodsell, Grady, Havens, Higgins, Laroche, Mackey, Martin, McCarren, Mitchell, Munsinger, Norton, Plunkitt, Ramsberger, Rice, Stranahan, Thornton, Wagner. White. Nays—Senators Ambler, Armstrong, Coggeshall, D. F. Davis, G. A. Davis, Featherston, Feeter, Ford, Graney, Humphrey, Johnson, Marshall, Parsons, Raines, Sherwood, Wilcox, Willis.

The Senate adjourned at 12 o'clock until to-morrow.

In the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Mr. Gale of Queens, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill prohibiting premature burials, which the Chair referred to the Judiciary Committee. To this reference Mr. Gale strenuously objected, saying as they were dealing with live and not dead ones, he thought the bill should be referred to the Public Health Committee. This change in reference was made.

Senator Ellsworth's bill appropriating $27,500 for contingent expenses of the Legislature was passed.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably Mr. Hill's bill reappropriating the unexpended balance of $10,000 of the funds appropriated for the expenses of the Canal Advisory Commission.

At 11:45 A. M. the Assembly adjourned until Wednesday at 11 A. M.

THE GOVERNOR SIGNS TWO BILLS

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the first two chapters of the Laws of 1900. They are:

Chapter 1, Senator Ellsworth's bill appropriating $27,500 for the contingent expenses of the Legislature.

Chapter 2, Assemblyman Henry's bill confirming the nominations made to be voted for at the special election to be held in the Thirty-first Assembly District in New York City on Jan. 23.

Benjamin's Appointment Confirmed.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination by Gov. Roosevelt of Charles J. Benjamin of Ithaca as County Treasurer of Tompkins County, to take the place of Charles Ingersoll, the defaulting Treasurer of that county.

Incorporated in Delaware:

DOVER, Del., Jan. 16.—Certificates of incorporation were filed here to-day as follows:

The Copper Field Mining Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., to operate mines in Denver. Capital, $500,000.

The Albion Mining Company of New York City to acquire and operate mines. Capital, $500,000.

The Alaska International Mining and Trading Company of New York City. Capital, $100,000.

LI HUNG CHANG IN POWER.

Through Favors Received from the Dowager Empress He Becomes Viceroy at Canton.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 23.—Li Hung Chang was withdrawn from the Tsung li Yamen in 1898 at the demand of Great Britain, but he was not degraded. He continued to hold a higher position as a member of the Grand Secretariat.

Within a year, however, the Dowager Empress has pushed her favorite forward three times. On Nov. 14, 1898, she issued an edict appointing Li a High Commissioner to personally investigate the course of the tumultuous Yellow River and report on its conservation. Li spent the Winter of 1898-99 in this very trying tour, accompanied by a foreign engineer, and by N. J. Pettrick, formerly United States Vice Consul at Tientsin, his private secretary.

The Empress, Nov. 24, 1899, rewarded Li in a special edict, making him "High Commissioner on Commercial Affairs." He was just starting out on a national tour of investigation of the great port cities when, on Dec. 19 last, the Empress issued a special decree making Li Hung Chang Viceroy of the Kwantung and Kwangse Provinces, with his capital at Canton. He is therefore again vested with vice regal power, but his task is a difficult one. He succeeds Viceroy Yan, whom the French have forced out. Li has on his hands the vexatious situation due to the aggression of the French on the southern frontier of China. They have occupied an extent of Chinese territory equal to ten counties or more, and have been ceded a fine harbor in Southern China.

Several score of Chinese have been killed in engagements resisting the French. Marshal Su, who was sent to Canton as a special Commissioner to settle matters, has been removed by the Empress for conceding too much territory. Li Hung Chang, therefore, steps into a nest upholstered with bayonets. The Canton Viceroyalty is one of the most lucrative in China, but to contend successfully with the Chinese factions, with his enemies at Peking, and with the French will puzzle the old statesman.

MEET DEATH IN A CHURCH.

Collapsing Russian Edifice Kills Nineteen Worshippers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—A church collapsed to-day during the celebration of a mass, in Maloouzene Township, Sumara District. Nineteen persons were killed and sixty-eight were wounded.

KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Ten Bodies Taken from Ruins Caused by Explosion Near Turin.

TURIN, Jan. 16.—A dynamite factory at Avigliano, fourteen miles from here, exploded to-day, with the result that five buildings were reduced to ruins, the whole surrounding district was shaken, and many houses were badly damaged. Ten bodies have been recovered from beneath the ruins. In addition, several persons were injured and taken to the hospital.

The detonations were heard as far as this city, whence surgeons were dispatched to the scene of the disaster.

WILL BE BURIED AT HOME.

Body of an American Sailor Killed at Jamaica Is Exhumed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 16.—The remains of J. C. Darcey, the American seaman, who was killed during the fleet riots here March 28 last, were exhumed to-day for shipment homeward to-morrow. The attitude of the populace at the ceremony was indicative of the most profound regret at the tragic incident.

Darcey was an oiler on board the United States cruiser Detroit, and died March 31, last year from the effects of wounds received while on shore leave in Kingston, Jamaica, a few days before, during a riot among the crews of the American fleet ashore.

LARGE STRIKE IN BRAZIL.

Twenty Thousand Drivers in Rio de Janeiro Quit Work.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 16.—Over 20,000 drivers of all kinds of vehicles went on strike yesterday. A small faction of Monarchists, headed by Ouro Preto, a brother of Carlos Affonso, and Malvino Reis, attempted to take advantage of the situation. Numerous groups attacked different points, tearing up the street-car rails and destroying cars. Several thousand rioters, in front of the President's palace, raised cries of "Long live the Monarchy!" "Death to the Republic!" A small force of cavalry dispersed the rioters without difficulty.

The city to-day has the appearance of martial law having been proclaimed. The horse cars and other vehicles are partly working. The police during the first hours of the disturbance were extremely weak and inefficient, but were reinforced by regular troops, especially cavalry, and order was re-established.

EARL MANVERS DIES IN LONDON.

As Viscount Newark He Sat in Parliament for Nottinghamshire.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Earl Manvers, Sydney William Herbert Pierrepont, is dead.

Sydney William Herbert Pierrepont, third Earl Manvers, was born March 12, 1825, and his elder brother, Viscount Newark, having died without issue in 1850, he succeeded his father in 1860.

Lord Manvers was one of the very few British noblemen who have married into the high nobility of France. On June 15, 1852, he was married to Mlle. Georgine Jane Elizabeth Fanny de Franquetot, second daughter of Augustin Louis Joseph Casimir Gustave de Franquetot, Duc de Colgny. The year of his marriage the then Viscount Newark was elected Conservative member of Parliament for Nottinghamshire, retaining his seat until he succeeded to the earldom.

The new Earl is Charles William Sydney Pierrepont, Viscount Newark, who was born in 1854, and is Honorary Colonel of the Fourth Battalion, Sherwood Foresters. Until recently he was Conservative member of Parliament for Newark, and has been an officer of the Grenadier Guards.

AMERICAN GIRL WED IN LONDON.

Lily Whitehouse the Bride of Capt. the Hon. C. J. Coventry.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Capt. the Hon. C. J. Coventry, second son of the Earl of Coventry and formerly one of Dr. Jameson's raiders, was married this afternoon at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, to Miss Lily Whitehouse of Newport, R. I. There was a fashionable attendance.

The elder brother of Capt. Coventry is Viscount Deerhurst, who married Miss Virginia Bonynge of San Francisco.

The bride wore a princess dress of white crepe de chine, embroidered with white and silver. It had a Court train, which was carried by the young son of Lady Barbara Smith and the daughter of Lady Deerhurst. The couple have gone on a honeymoon to Copse Hill, Gloucestershire, which place has been lent to them by Frank Whitehouse.

There was a long list of presents, which included furs, a brougham and a pair of horses from the bride's father, a diamond tiara and brooch from her mother, a painted empire fan from the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene, and a chest of silver plate and a coal scuttle from the Prince and Princess Dhuleep Singh.

The Whitehouse family formerly resided in Chicago.

Germany's Meat Inspection Bill.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The Agrarian members of the Reichstag have formally resolved to press the Meat Inspection bill to a second reading, notwithstanding the urgently expressed wish of Count von Bülow that the measure should be deferred.

Is Now Lord Northcote of Exeter.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Gov. Henry Stafford Northcote of Bombay, who was created a peer at the beginning of the present year, has assumed the title of Lord Northcote of Exeter.

Germany's Naval Bill Submitted.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The bill providing for the increase of the German Navy has been submitted to the Federal Council.

Duke of Argyll Seriously Ill.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Duke of Argyll is seriously ill at Inveraray, Scotland.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th 6th Ave.

Continuation of the Following Sales:

Undermuslins, Embroideries, Household Linens, Blankets, Housefurnishings, China, Glassware, Art Pottery, Clothing, Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Notions and Carpets.

Undermuslins

This is the only New York retail store that manufactures Muslin Underwear on a large scale. It's the method that means littlest prices. Competition may possess other good points to justify strong talk, but we are content to continue repeating the truth about our underselling. Examine this Underwear carefully. The materials are good and free from starch, loading or sizing; the embroideries and laces show excellence in each stitch and mesh; the sewing and shaping and finishing remind you of tedious and laborious home work.

Bargains in Silverware

If competition, grown desperate, reduces prices to match ours, we meet the exigency by cutting again, and in the end as in the beginning you'll find the Macy rates the lowest. A few specimen values:—

Sterling Silver Table Articles

Bon Bon Dishes, $2.67 to $9.34.	Dessert Knives, dozen, $9.99.
Claret Jugs, $4.97 to $39.99	Medium Knives, dozen, $11.99.
Coffee Spoons, dozen, $4.24.	Tea Spoons, each, 49c.
Berry Spoons, each, $2.67.	Table Spoons, each, $1.24.
Jelly Spoons, each, 83c.	Dessert Spoons, each, $1.19.
Sugar Spoon, each, 59c.	Children's Sets, $2.81.
Butter Picks, each 99c.	Sardine Forks, each, 69c.
Butter Knives, each, $1.19.	Fish Forks, each, 32c.
Butter Spreaders, dozen, $5.88.	Pickle Forks, each, 69c.
Bon Bon Spoons, each, 89c.	Pie Forks, each, 69c.
Pickle Spears, each 89c.	Salt Spoons, each, 69c.
Pie Knives, each, 92c.	Mustard Spoons, each, 69c.

Quadruple Plated Silver Ware.

Cream Pitchers 98c	Salad Bowls $1.79
Syrup Pitchers $1.49	Sugar Bowls $1.88
Chocolate Pots $1.67	Table Castors $1.88
Coffee Pots $1.88	Bread Trays 84c
Tea Pots $1.89	Cracker Jars 79c
Butter Dishes $1.73	Pickle Jars 99c

Rogers' Table Ware.

Dinner Knives, dozen . . . $2.24	Table Forks, dozen . . . $2.10
Dessert Knives, dozen . . . $2.24	Butter Knives, each 19c
Dessert Spoons, dozen . . . $1.98	Fish Knives, each 32c
Tea Spoons, dozen 98c	Cream Ladles, each . . . 34c
Table Spoons, dozen . . . $2.10	Oyster Ladles, each . . . 74c
Sugar Spoons, each . . . 19c	Soup Ladles, each 89c
Fish Forks, each 49c	Sugar Tongs, each 19c

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles at 29c and 49c.

Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes,	Dressing Combs, Velvet Brushes,	Shoe Horns, Button Hooks,	Paper Cutters, Letter Seals.

The Shirt Sale.

28c. for Men's Unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of good heavy muslin, three-ply linen "set-in" bosoms, reinforced front and back, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, cut full size in body, well sewed and perfect fitting.

38c. for Men's Unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of Utica muslin, three-ply 1,700 count linen "set-in" bosoms, handwork buttonholes in neckband, reinforced front and back, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector on back of neckband and tie tape; sizes up to 18 in.

44c. for Men's Unlaundered Shirts, bodies of Utica Nonpareil or New York Mills muslin, three

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

IN SIGHT.

Improbable as it may seem to the aged and the skeptical, an underground railroad capable of carrying passengers to Harlem in fifteen minutes will very likely be built in this city within the next five years. Years ago the youthful and the sanguine fed and filled their minds with that delusive hope. To Harlem in fifteen minutes became the slogan of the strap-hanger. Many times in his foolish credulousness he said that rapid transit was in sight. He believed it. But there were the courts to reckon with, and Governors, and Legislatures, and abutting property owners, and rivals, insomuch that one after another all the schemes for getting to Harlem in fifteen minutes were kicked into oblivion.

Now at last, with great and incredible labors and against powerful opponents, over all of whom it has so far triumphed, a plan for a rapid-transit underground road has come to the point where the contract for its construction and operation has been awarded to a serious and responsible bidder. Mr. JOHN B. MCDONALD'S capability as a contractor for large work is attested by his construction of the great tunnel under the City of Baltimore. His deposit of a check for $150,000 and the bond he is ready to give as a condition of the award of the contract to him must be regarded as guarantees of the sufficiency of the financial support he can command. He has the contract and must begin the work within thirty days.

We have never got so far as this before. Rapid transit not only is in sight, but it is real rapid transit. The plans of Mr. PARSONS are incomparably the most elaborate and finished of all that have ever been prepared for an underground road in this city or any other. If Mr. MCDONALD and his capitalists demonstrate their capacity to build and operate the road the Rapid Transit Commissioners will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have achieved the greatest public work undertaken in this city since the introduction of Croton water.

THE MAZET REPORTS.

We have at last got to the end of the Mazet committee and its so-called labors. We have a report from the majority which discloses nothing of any importance that was not already known, which discloses nothing whatever as to the part of its own party in the evils that are notorious, and makes no recommendations worthy of serious attention. We have from the minority a mere scolding of the majority, with a sweeping and wholly unwarranted denial of the existence of vices and faults in the City Government and in the men who control it, and an impudent defense of the impudent conduct of some of the Tammany witnesses on the stand. Both the majority and the minority have played a pitiful and disgraceful game of small politics, and have succeeded only in persuading decent men that neither is better than the other and that the committee as a whole is a poor lot.

This is singularly unfortunate for the people of the city and of the State, for there was and is plenty in the management of the affairs of New York that is very bad, that is due to public causes, and that could be remedied. This is shown plainly enough in the majority report. What that report says of the dictatorial rule of the party in power here, of the wretched and corrupting condition of the Police Department, and of the defects in the Tax Department is generally true, and it is both shameful and hurtful in the highest degree. But the majority of the committee has so conducted its inquiry as to discredit the results of it. It is an actual fact that it has thrown around the very evils it has undertaken to expose the only safeguard remaining possible. It has made the public look on the substantially accurate statements of these evils as partisan exaggerations. In this way it has deadened the attention and dissipated the indignation of the public. In so doing it has aided in riveting on the city the rule of Tammany, which it doubtless wished to loosen, and RICHARD CROKER could well afford out of his revenue from politics to pay all the cost of Mr. MAZET'S performances. Of the minority it may be said that its conduct is equally unworthy, but nothing better was expected of it, and at least it does not pretend to be seeking to reform the city.

Are we, then, to conclude that there is no real remedy for the ills we suffer and that we are to be shut up to the choice of party and boss rule first of one kind and then of another as each in its turn seems intolerable? Is there no escape from Tammany except through the Republican machine, none from CROKER except in the arms of PLATT? That is the doctrine of the Mazet report, and it is a natural and logical one. The only hope of the Republican machine is in popular disgust with Tammany or in an alliance with Tammany. When it is not enjoying the advantages of the latter it is engaged in trying to arouse the former. Indeed, the whole Mazet game may well have been intended to discourage in the popular mind the notion that any good can come from any source but the Republican organization, and also to instill in the Tammany mind the notion that an alliance is safer than warfare. But the game has miscarried. The public has been even more disgusted with the Republican organization's part in it than with that which Tammany is seen to be playing. The general comment on all the disclosures of Tammany greed, recklessness, and corruption is that they were to have been expected when Mr. PLATT put up Mr. TRACY and threw the city into the hands of Mr. CROKER. Every new count, every addition to the evidence in the charges against Tammany only increased the responsibility of the Platt machine. And the effect of this on the public mind has been such that PLATT as an alternative to CROKER is more distrusted than ever.

That is the only good the Mazet inquiry has done, and it is considerable. When the people of the city are really convinced that PLATT and CROKER are about the same they will find means to get rid of both. They came very near doing so in 1897. They struck on the right principle and it took a very strong hold. It is not without significance that Mr. MAZET was defeated in his Assembly district by a candidate representing clearly and satisfactorily the ideas and the policy of the Citizens' Union. Those ideas are the hope of decent, just, honest, and progressive government in the city.

THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

We were assured some days ago that favorable answers to our application for an assurance that our treaty rights would not be attacked in China had been received from five out of the six powers to which it had been made. Italy was named as the one power which had not given in its adhesion to the principle involved in our demand. The interest of Italy in the commercial development of China is so small, comparatively, that this announcement seemed equivalent to a favorable answer on the part of all powers concerned. And we have still reason to take that view, even though the dispatch published yesterday had an "official" air, which set forth that it was not one power only out of those to which we had applied, but two, which had failed to return any answer at all.

The principle involved in our demand, we may repeat, was the principle that our commercial treaty rights in China were not to be abrogated by the partition of that monarchy. The advantage of the position taken by Mr. HAY over that taken by the British Government year before last was that we did not undertake to set any limits to the partition of China. Any power which chooses may, according to our contention, maltreat the Chinese as much as it chooses and carve up their inheritance to suit itself. All that we ask is that we shall hereafter be permitted to trade there, as now, on the footing of the most favored nations, which is to say, on the same footing as the conquering and partitioning power. And, of course, that implies that all other powers which have commercial treaties with China will apply for and receive the same privileges which have been promised to us. Under this view, the conquest of a part of China by a European power would simply be the right to police a certain tract at its own expense, and in return to get what any other civilized nation also got in the way of commercial privileges. Evidently such an understanding comes to the same thing as an agreement not to annex at all on the part of a nation which is not sure of doing the bulk of the business on a basis of free competition.

Great Britain has heretofore occupied alone the position of possessing that certainty. It has paid her to subdue savages in quest of new markets which she thereupon proceeded to share with all comers. It seems that our demand for the maintenance of our treaty rights has the same effect as Great Britain's protest against partition, with this additional advantage, that we have carried the point without resort to threats, and without the least diplomatic tension. Mr. HAY is very much to be congratulated.

THE "ARISTOCRATIC" BRITISH ARMY.

We see no reason for doubting the authenticity of the letter which is cabled as having been published in The London Morning Post, and which purports to be the last letter written by Gen. WAUCHOPE, the commander of the Highland Brigade at the battle of Magersfontein. It is precisely in line with all the utterances which have been attributed to its putative author as having been made upon the battlefield on which he met his death.

But we can understand that the actual writing must have made a much more profound impression in England than was made by the report of remarks made by its author in the shadow of death. Gen. WAUCHOPE in effect accuses Lord METHUEN of throwing away his life and the lives of his men in a hopeless attack. And Gen. WAUCHOPE'S judgment is vindicated and Lord METHUEN'S is discredited by the actual event.

In his account of the fatal and futile and foolish and glorious "Charge of the Light Brigade" at Balaklava, KINGLAKE gives some biographical facts about the mad leader of that charge, Lord CARDIGAN, and adds that nobody who had attended to the man's record could have helped being indignant that such a man was allowed to have charge of the lives of British soldiers. Lord METHUEN is by no means the same kind of stupid and headstrong person as Lord CARDIGAN. Lord CARDIGAN was a mere peace-time martinet when the Crimean war broke out. Lord METHUEN, on the other hand, had served, and served with credit and distinction, in a number of the "small wars" which alone England had been waging since the Crimean war, before this present war which has so very unexpectedly turned out to be a big one. It is true he had always served as a subordinate. But he is, just as much as was Lord CARDIGAN, a survival of the aristocratic tradition of the British Army. The Duke of WELLINGTON did very much to prolong this tradition when he advised the Queen, whatever else she gave up, to retain the control of the army. This injunction has been followed, with a literalness which the Duke could not have foreseen, by the keeping of her Majesty's cousin for so many years at the head of the army, with the results, in the way of promotions and selections for high commands, which might have been expected. The frightfully costly collapse of Lord METHUEN as a commander, whatever may be the explanation of it, seems certain to raise a storm against the aristocratic administration which has produced such results.

THE FRIENDLESS WOOL GROWER.

The ship of state yaws, her sails flap in the wind, and she seems to be getting ready to go stern foremost.

President WILLIAM MCKINLEY is accused with circumstance and specification of having deserted the wool growers. They charge that he has adopted the destructive principles of the celebrated free raw materials message of GROVER CLEVELAND sent to Congress in December, 1887. Infinitely more heartless than JOHN RANDOLPH, who averred that he would walk a mile any time to kick a sheep, WILLIAM MCKINLEY has laid the knife to the throat of every one of the 40,000,000 sheep in the United States; for the shepherds say that the reciprocity conventions which he has concluded will destroy utterly the market for American wool.

When wool will not sell the sheep must die. There is no career left to him but to become mutton. He cannot carry burdens or draw the creaking wain. He is not decorative. He is prized only for the chops there are in him, for his saddle, his head, and trotters, and eke his pelt. He goes unwept to the shambles, sacrificed to the pauper sheep of the Argentine.

It is in the columns of our technical contemporary Wool Markets and Sheep that the conduct of the faithless MCKINLEY comes under review. Mr. WILLIAM H. B. THORNTON, that lion-hearted defender of the interests of the wool grower, raises the cry that "a deadly blow has been struck at the sheep husbandry." Mr. CLEVELAND was always dealing deadly blows at sheep husbandry. It was his free-trade nature to. But this is WILLIAM MCKINLEY, once the best friend of the American sheep. He has negotiated reciprocity treaties with France, the Argentine Republic, and other countries. Listen to the daring THORNTON:

> This should be startling news to every producer of wool, for it is a clean-cut stab at protection. It is unmistakably a step backward from the principles which elected the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY to the highest office in the land.
>
> The message of the President to Congress at this time regarding treaties to be made with foreign countries is not only unjust to the grower, but is unfortunate, and will certainly prove embarrassing to the Chief Executive before he is through with it. Where is "the ample protection" promised to the wool growers of the United States at St. Louis in the Republican platform of 1896? Yes, where? What have the producers of wool received since the present Administration went into power but promises? The "ample protection" promised the wool interest is a Tariff act that is full of fraudulent loopholes, every class of which, in Schedule K, is so framed that deception to the wool grower, and not protection, is the ruling characteristic. * * * The whole wool-growing interest looks upon these treaty negotiations with foreign nations, offering to reduce the duties upon wools as a bait for an outlet for manufactured products, with horror. What does it mean? Has the Administration gone insane? The idea of a treaty of reciprocity with such nations like the Argentine Republic! Has MCKINLEY forgotten that there are other interests at stake in this country besides corporations and manufacturers? Does he not know that the Argentine Republic is one of the largest wool-producing nations in the world, yielding a clip of wool annually very nearly double that of our own? To make a 20 per cent. reduction in duties on wool from that country for the purpose of obtaining a reciprocity treaty with that nation so as to admit manufactured products would be suicidal.

Mr. JOHN A. KASSON, the negotiator of the reciprocity treaties, comes in for his share of Mr. THORNTON'S censure, but KASSON has long been suspected of a secret sympathy with free trade. It is the reprehensible conduct of the President that excites chiefly the surprise, grief, and anger of the sheep husbandmen.

The wool growers are in the same dazed state of mind as the other beneficiaries of protection. They have not had time to get used to WILLIAM MCKINLEY in the rôle of a tariff reformer, as an advocate of tariff legislation for the whole people, for American trade, and not for the favored few. We confess that he still seems a bit new and strange to us in that rôle. But no incident in the gradual transformation of the Republican Party from protectionist to low tariff has seemed quite so weird as the onslaught of the wool growers' organ upon WILLIAM MCKINLEY, once the sheep's best friend, but now, alas, in conspiracy with JOHN A. KASSON to let in the wild wools of the Argentine Republic in a whelming flood before which neither the pampered Merino of Ohio nor the coarse-grade animal of Texas, with his fleece full of strange burrs, can stand for a minute.

The arrival in this country of an accredited agent of the Danish Government to negotiate the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States ought to indicate that there had already been very nearly a "meeting of minds" between the Government at Washington and the Government at Copenhagen. No doubt we have already caused it to be understood that we would not "view with indifference" the acquisition of the islands by another European power than Denmark, presumably more aggressive than Denmark. The transfer from King Log to a possible King Stork of such a naval base could by no means be a matter of indifference to us. But it would not upon that account be just to accuse us of playing the part of a dog in the manger about the islands, or of desiring to get them at our own price by scaring off other bidders. We are entirely content, for example, that Denmark should keep them. But then it is plain that they are worth more to us than they are to Denmark or to any other power, seeing that we can at any time make them, in conjunction with all the other sugar islands of the West Indies, prosperous by simply putting them within our tariff ring fence. Without doubt it would pay us, or it might be made to pay us, to buy them at their value to Denmark, prospective as well as present. But there is no reason why we should pay a fancy price for them, based upon the estimate of what they may be worth under our rule but certainly will not be worth under any other rule.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Fond as Englishmen are of telling us that their newspapers are different from—they usually say "to"—the newspapers of the United States, not one of them, so far as we have noticed, ever called attention to what is perhaps the most important and certainly the most interesting point of dissimilarity between the journals of the two countries. Here, editors and reporters alike show a marked aversion for "indirect discourse," and practically never use it for more than a single sentence at a time; there, it is avowed quotation that is under the ban, and in every paper, as a result, one can find whole columns of pluperfects and subjunctives—which make hard reading and exceeding dull. So it seems, at least, to those habituated to the swifter and sprightlier motion of the "oratio recta." We hesitate to ascribe this divergence of English and American taste to difference of climate, and resolutely refuse to find its explanation in the superior veracity of our dear cousins. A cast-iron moralist might, indeed, declare that he who does not reproduce in literal exactness the words of another has no right to employ quotation marks, and it is a fact that only in the rarest instances is the newspaper report of a speech or a conversation a mechanical duplication of spoken sentences. For the Britisher's more cautious method, therefore, the shadow of an excuse exists, it being a constant reminder that the printed words are at second hand and in some degree untrustworthy. It is a most clumsy method, however, and as its substitute, while possessing numerous and obvious advantages, deceives nobody who is reasonably sophisticated, there is no harm and much good in perpetuating the American custom.

—Some weeks ago Gov. RICHARDS of Wyoming invited the other trans-Missouri States to meet him to-day in Salt Lake City and take united action expressing approval of the so-called arid land bills now before Congress. These bills permit the leasing of such lands in large quantities, and naturally opinions differ as to the advisability of passing them. Gov. RICHARDS believes in them, but apparently the other Governors do not. At any rate, only the Governor of Colorado made response to his invitation, and he was forced to call the meeting off. This failure of the Wyoming statesman's plan has greatly delighted The Denver News, and it manifests its joy without any regard whatever for the Governor's feelings. He has declared that the other Governors were "missing a golden opportunity." To this The News replies: "The expression is suggestive. There is a 'golden opportunity' to gobble up the public domain and place it in the hands of the syndicates with which Gov. RICHARDS is associated and whose interests and desires control his entire official action. This executive meeting was called for the express purpose of obtaining from trans-Missouri Governors an indorsement of the land-leasing bills now pending in Congress. Gov. RICHARDS is probably the only one among them who is in favor of a measure so destructive to the best interests of the people of the arid region. He is doing the bidding of these land-grabbing syndicates; his contemporaries in the Executive chairs of other States are not. He would drive out the homesteader, the small herd owner, the farmer; they would leave the public domain as it is, invite a continued immigration of home builders, and permit all to enjoy the benefits of a free range." It may or may not be explanatory of the vigor of these remarks that The News is Populistic and Silverite in the highest degree.

—Just why "David Harum" attained a popularity which many a better story misses is one of the mysteries it is practically useless to attack, for at this late day its solution is probably impossible, but an adroit device now in operation for the apparent purpose of again attracting wearied attention to the book is worthy of a little consideration. First there appeared in a Kansas paper a brief paragraph stating that "David Harum" was written by Mr. KIPLING. This grotesque statement was taken up with remarkable promptitude by several Western papers and whole columns of nonsense were published, with the effect of spreading widely a weird tale about a bet that anything written by Mr. KIPLING would sell as well under another name as under his own, and an elaborate plot, including the invention of a non-existent Edward Noyes Westcott, in order that the bet might be settled. As a joke this explanation of the book would do well enough, in the lack of other excuses for smiles, but it really looks as though quite a number of people in various parts of the country were coming to give the yarn a sort of belief. Well, that is a joke, too, but it is not a very funny one, and the element of humiliation in it is altogether too great. "David Harum" is a book containing at least a dozen well-told and remarkably amusing anecdotes, but as a whole its construction is deplorable, and Mr. KIPLING no more would have produced it in its present shape than Mr. WESTCOTT could have produced a story as well made as those of the Anglo-Indian genius.

—Possibly this extension to the mail carriers of the authority to register letters was a mark of enterprise and progressiveness on the part of the Post Office Department, but it is doubtful if the public will be particularly impressed by it. Instead of feeling a wave of gratitude sweep over his soul as he reflects upon this new evidence of Governmental favor, the average citizen is more apt to wonder why the postal officials didn't use their unemployed energy and ingenuity in improving branches of the service already in existence. There are so many things more desirable than the privilege of registering letters at one's door. Most desirable of all is greater promptness in the delivery and collection of the mails, and that the new plan is not calculated to bring about. Indeed, it is sure to cause a certain amount of delay, and, though the amount may be small, it is not to be contemplated with entire composure.

—To some railroad men down in Texas, who had written to Miss HELEN M. GOULD thanking her for some books sent by her to their branch of the Railroad Men's Young Men's Christian Association, she recently replied as follows: "A few days ago I received the kind letter of thanks for my books signed by yourself and many other railroad men. I wish you all to know that I appreciate the attention very much, and, especially, your expressions of friendship for my dear father were very touching. If my books contribute at all to the pleasures of the railroad men, I will be more than gratified." A phrase or two in that letter will excite thought.

THE MARINE SUBSIDY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ex-Senator Edmunds is evidently ashamed of the dirty business in which he is engaged, for he wishes it to be distinctly understood that he is simply acting within the lines of his profession as a lawyer. On their part, the shipbuilders are employing him as a phonograph to give out again the words they have talked into him and which they have proclaimed a hundred times before, but which they think that Congress will be more ready to listen to when they come from the lips of one who has had such a high standing as a member of their body. They can well afford to pay him his fee, which under the circumstances we may be sure is not a light one.

The bill under discussion is too complex to be described in detail. It is purposely so. It was never intended that the people at large should understand all its provisions. Its originators and its advocates merely wish it to be understood that it is a patriotic scheme on their part for the revival of the American commercial marine, which they assert has come to grief for want of proper "fostering" and "encouraging" on the part of this Government, such as is contributed by all others to their respective merchant navies. That is their statement, but it is absolutely false. They know it. Ex-Senator Edmunds knows it, and every man who has carefully studied the subject and its history with honest intent knows it as well. Of course there is a foundation, although an unstable one, for their assertions. Foreign nations, especially the most prosperous commercial nation of the world, have paid subsidies for mail purposes and subventions for naval purposes, but Great Britain, which these people are forever holding up as our most prosperous rival, as indeed she is, in all her history never gave a bounty of any kind for the promotion of shipbuilding, and the subsidies and subventions she has paid out have been for value received in the carriage of mails and in adaptation to naval requirements. Moreover, she would have made these contracts as readily if the ships had been built abroad as if they had been built at home. But she has done what we have failed to do, and this failure has been the cause of all our woe. Had she listened to her shipwrights, as we have listened to ours, her mercantile marine might have experienced a similar disaster. When in 1849 she found that our clipper ships were taking away her carrying trade she unconditionally repealed her restrictive navigation laws and thus maintained her maritime prestige. When these conditions were reversed, after 1855, by the superiority of her iron ships, we refused to repeal our law, and consequently our foreign carrying trade became almost annihilated. Even supposing that the British Government had subsidized its mail steamships to their full cost, it would scarcely have influenced this carrying trade, more than nine-tenths of which is done in independent vessels, whose owners have never received or asked for any Government aid whatever.

A great deal is said in the voluminous report of the Commissioner of Navigation about the practices of smaller European nations in regard to subsidies and bounties, but it is in evidence that they have derived no benefit from them, and, moreover, whatever may be their policies in these respects, Mr. Chamberlain forgets to mention that they, in common with all the nations of the world, with the solitary exception of the United States, place no restriction whatever on the purchase of vessels from abroad. This in itself is sufficient argument for free ships. When it is seen that all maritime countries, excepting ours, have vastly increased their carrying trade, while ours has gone out of sight since the introduction of iron shipbuilding, there is scarcely need for further discussion. But I cannot let the Commissioner of Navigation off so easily. When he served under Mr. Cleveland's administration his reports were valuable compendiums and contained solid arguments for free ships. Now that in order to retain his office he has gone over to the enemy, he has become, to say the least, disingenuous.

Germany, as must be admitted on all sides, is the only rival, excepting Great Britain, on the sea with whom we have to contend. When about 1855 the superiority of iron over wood for shipbuilding was fully demonstrated, hampered by no restrictive law, she at once began to order iron steamships from Scotland and took away all the trade we had before carried on with her in wooden vessels. Ship-owning in Germany speedily led to shipbuilding, and now the German ships are for the most part built in German shipyards. She laid the foundation of her prosperity on the policy of free ships. We might have done the same had not our domestic shipbuilders stood in the way.

Mr. Chamberlain says nothing about this, but he dates the commencement of German steamship-owning from 1881. "When Bismarck began the movement to promote the German merchant marine, which has since contributed to its remarkable development, his memorial led to the adoption in 1885 of the subsidy for the North German Lloyd Company." Now, the truth is, that all the ships of the company from 1857 were built in British shipyards, and the Oder, the first steamship subsidized, was built in Scotland. What protection of domestic shipbuilding was there in subsidy? So much for our Commissioner's accuracy. Moreover, the greatest profits of the company were made in its early history before this East Indian subsidy was paid. Its dividend in 1864 was 10 per cent.; in 1865, 15 per cent.; in 1866, 20 per cent.; in 1867, 20 per cent.; in 1868, 10 per cent.; in 1869, 16 per cent.; the dividends have constantly fallen off since the subsidized part of the line has been operated. These statements are made to show how unreliable other parts of this report may be and how little it is to be depended upon as a whole. It is evidently cooked up and doctored to suit this Hanna-Payne-Frye bill.

The first free ship bill offered for the consideration of Congress was in 1870-71. It was short but comprehensive. It provided for the admission to American register of all foreign-built vessels of over 3,000 tons. That would have virtually left the coasting trade intact. It was earnestly advocated by Mr. Chandler in the Senate and by Addison, Garfield, S. S. Cox, Brooks, and others in the House. But John Roach opposed it, as his successors have done ever since, and they have substituted for it various measures for their own "relief" till their demands have culminated in the present atrocious project.

Had that early measure been adopted, our mercantile marine would have equaled that of Great Britain to-day, and our shipbuilding would undoubtedly have been as large. Although we cannot recall what we have lost, it would be the best proposition we could adopt now, whereas this infamous demand of the shipbuilders is the worst.

JOHN CODMAN.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 12, 1900.

CUBA'S LABOR PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a local item in your issue of Sunday in relation to 150 colonists who sailed on Saturday evening for Nuevitas, Cuba, en route to "the new town of La Gloria, which has been founded by the Cuban Land and Steamship Company."

It appears from this item that the above-named company claims to have purchased 50,000 acres of land at La Gloria and other places near Nuevitas, and are inducing people to go out there and settle on the land, claiming that they can make large profits from the raising of semi-tropical fruits and vegetables.

The item goes on to state further that some of the colonists returned from Nuevitas last week with stories of the sufferings of their fellow-emigrants, and stating that the land they were sent out to settle upon was, to a large extent, a swamp, and that several of the colonists were in want. Your representative, it appears, interviewed one of the men who left on Saturday last, as appears from the following:

"One of the colonists, J. S. Johnston of Truro, N. S., said before the vessel sailed: 'I carefully investigated the statements of the company from reading its own and other literature, and I found them to be correct. Why, Commissioner Porter, in his report to the Government, said it was a splendid place.'

"When asked whether Mr. Porter had referred to La Gloria in his report, Johnston said: 'No, not about Gloria itself, but Mr. Porter said that the soil of Cuba is excellent and the climate salubrious. The New York Post Office has also indorsed the scheme, you see, for if it had disapproved of it it would not have allowed the prospectuses to go through the mails.'"

The above quotation is enough in itself to show how the people interested in the above project are distorting Mr. Porter's statements. Neither in his report to the Government nor in his book "Industrial Cuba" has Mr. Porter ever referred to La Gloria, for the simple reason that he was not aware that any such place existed. Further, Mr. Porter has never advised Americans of limited means and without capital to emigrate to Cuba, but, on the contrary, has warned them against it. From Pages 78 and 79 of his book, "Industrial Cuba," I quote the following:

"The great problem will be how to obtain labor for the plantations, for the mines, and for agricultural purposes, in order to carry on the work of industrial reconstruction. All sorts of schemes have been suggested, but upon examination of the conditions in Cuba it is feared they will prove impracticable. The life of the laborer, in consequence of the lack of diversified employment, and the fact that labor in Cuba is the severest kind of toil, has few attractions. If the Spanish soldiers are willing to remain and take up peaceful pursuits, it will aid in the solution of the problem. Possibly Italians may be induced to emigrate to Cuba, if assured of a stable government and plenty of work. The opportunity (small allotments and homes) is limited, and the drudgery on large plantations, without family life, is not likely to attract those from Europe who are ever eager to seek homes and broader opportunities in the United States."

Again on Pages 412 and 413 of the same work he says:

"The opportunities for American labor in Cuba are circumscribed. * * * Just as the restless and hopeful population of the Eastern States has migrated westward and to some extent southward in our own country, so it would find its way to Cuba if conditions allowed of extensive settlement and homemaking. In the opinion of the author they do not, and hence the industrial rehabilitation of Cuba must rely upon other sources than the United States for its supply of labor."

LEONARD DARBYSHIRE.

New York, Jan. 15, 1900.

Mortgage Tax and Home Building.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the proposed change in the manner of raising State taxes through a direct tax of 5 mills on real estate mortgages, it will upon consideration be found that taxation of this nature, instead of falling upon the holders of the mortgages, as it is intended it should, will fall upon the owner of the property. The inevitable result of such taxation will be that the property owner in order to obtain his loan will have to pay a proportionate increase in the interest rate on his mortgage. Thus, far from lightening the burden of taxation on real estate in this city, the proposed change will most unfavorably affect the city's real estate holders. From another point of view the proposed law is unwise because of its tendency to discourage the middle classes from building their own homes in this State. Most, if not all, of these homes are built with a small initial payment, the balance being advanced to the occupant on bond and mortgage at low interest. It is these thrifty people who will have to pay the additional 5 mills taxed on mortgages, and not the mortgagees. In the event of the passage of the proposed act these home builders will no longer be able to obtain loans at the present rates of interest. The lenders of money will naturally increase the interest rate so as to include the increased tax. The consequence will be that this desirable portion of the community will hereafter build their homes in New Jersey, where such burden will not fall upon them.

Perhaps if the tax were to be made 1 mill instead of 5 the objection would be removed. The remaining 4 mills proposed to be levied by this measure could easily and without detrimental effect be raised by taxing transfers of stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange, just as at present a stamp tax is imposed upon such transfers under the United States revenue laws. A tax of say 4 mills on every dollar's worth of stock at par sold on the Exchange would net a snug sum for the State and would hardly affect the poorer classes. The tax would then be paid by those who could well afford to do so, and who in this manner can no longer evade taxation on their personal property.

The above considerations are presented for what they are worth.

MAURICE BLOCK.

New York, Jan. 15, 1900.

The Quality of Meyerbeer's Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The extended reply of your able musical critic in yesterday's TIMES to my published contention in your last Friday's issue that "for originality and grandeur Meyerbeer's coronation march surpasses all other opera marches," compels me to ask the courtesy of sufficient space in your widely read columns to briefly meet the issue.

Pens, ink, and paper patiently submit to all sorts of impressions, and aid in their plausible exploitation, especially of those who diet musically on Wagnerian compositions. Your musical critic quotes from his criticism of last Thursday's issue, "The antique, unchurchly vulgarity of the coronation march, &c.," and that he "cannot take Meyerbeer seriously."

This is said for Meyerbeer, who for more than fifty years "has been taken seriously" all over the world as one of the master composers of the nineteenth century. It is a matter of record that "The Huguenots," "L'Africane," "Le Prophète," and "Robert the Devil" "have been taken seriously" by the greatest vocal artists known to the lyric stage, despite your critic's "usual effect upon the artistically sensitive."

Perhaps pious Wagnerites prefer the moral plots and calm nerve-soothing orchestral music of his "Niebelungen" series. Unfortunately Meyerbeer believed that voices were made for melody, to be aided by orchestral accompaniments, while the disciples of the Baireuth apostle reverse that order by subordinating the voices to the instruments.

However, your critic naïvely offers to accept my views if I can name musicians to indorse them. I will suggest a simpler and more direct method: Let that gentleman name an opera march equal in originality and grandeur to the coronation march. If he can I will eat Wagner musical pie.

A. L. PARKES.

New York, Jan. 15, 1900.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to your comments on my letter to The London Saturday Review of Dec. 23, 1899, in your issue of Jan. 3, 1900, in "Topics of the Times." Your article suggests the following reflections:

You allude to my matter as "highly original genius from Hoboken," et al., and dodge its main point, namely, that the Revolutionary War was not by itself the decisive blow to British supremacy here. This was illustrated by some examples of territory which Britain might have acquired by more intelligent study and action than was attempted. You said, in conclusion: "But while the Londoners are pondering over Mr. Bates's epistle, they might well ask themselves what we would have been doing while they were acquiring all this land." Very likely, but that phase of the matter in no way affected my argument, and was not, therefore, dealt with. This subject is long, but one simple inquiry will help answer your final query. Suppose Britain had continued the war of 1812-5 after the Napoleonic war (which also ended 1815) for two years or more. Would she not have held Washington, overpowered our navy, captured our seaports, destroyed our commerce, and so weakened us as to compel our surrender of large areas?

The London Saturday Review has provoked much ridicule and even rancor from our papers by its peculiar manner, which has no doubt added much mirth to the fact that its letter alluded to came from Hoboken. It has been cynical about us, it is true, but has it not been equally so about English men and matters?

Whether by the Boer war or no will not be shown here, but it is now noteworthy that the said Review has been converted to a friendly tone toward us, which fact about such a paper is a matter of great significance. No single example argues so well the strength of English good-will at the present day. Even before this it said many excellent things which its too cynical manner prevented from having due notice. Some were as follows, which I quote, in their language as nearly as the writer can remember it:

1. "But what we do condemn, and condemn most vigorously, is the slobbering cant" and "hypocritical blazoning of a double affection" "which has gathered around the rapprochement of the two peoples."

2. That "a durable understanding" (Anglo-American) "must be based upon solid advantages (material.)"

3. That their "sympathies" were "with the Americans" "between the two combatants in the Philippines," where the "frothy talk about liberty" and Filipino republics has seriously hampered us in Luzon.

Is not all of this true? Has not Anglo-Americanism been carried too far at times? Goldwin Smith wrote to the English in The Contemporary Review: "You are the commercial rivals of the American. * * * You are the political rivals of the American on this continent, and nagging between the United States and Canada still goes on." If The Saturday Review has given too much weight to such facts, have not most of us given them too little?

Goldwin Smith is right, and for his alleged nagging across our northern boundary the protectionists, with their McKinleyism, and the labor demagogues, with their alien labor laws, are mainly responsible. The enforcement of such laws along such an irregular frontier line produces conditions which provoke a danger to our relations with the British Empire too little realized, namely, Canadian jingoism. The Saturday Review published a letter from me Dec. 2, 1899, about this difficulty. This letter was meant to show that the true cause of our part of it was a fake political economy, and not want of good-will toward England, as they supposed. This the Canadians do not realize, so, mistaking its true motive, they often act in an unfriendly manner.

Here is much material for serious thought, be it from Hoboken or elsewhere.

JAMES H. BATES.

Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 12, 1900.

The True Utility of Garbage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems a pity that any one who read the letter from Mr. George Westinghouse in your issue of Jan. 10 should entirely miss the point therein clearly stated, and especially that such misapprehensions should be elaborated by way of response, as was done by Mr. Cary T. Hutchinson in Sunday's issue.

The opportunity offered by the present advanced state of the gas engine has led to a great betterment in the apparatus for gas production. It has even been found practicable to convert garbage into a power gas of great value, and it so happens that this same apparatus is equally adapted to the making of power gas from soft coal. It so happens also that salt water is suitable for cooling the cylinders of gas engines.

If, therefore, gas engine plants are located on the water front of the city, the only water required for their operation may be drawn from the river, thus saving to the city some two and one half gallons each hour of pure water for every horse power so developed, besides the cost of such water to the capitalist. The producers which turn soft coal to gas offer incidentally an excellent opportunity for turning all of the garbage of New York City to good account; while this smokeless consumption of coal will relieve the city of the great discharge of smoke from furnaces not provided with stokers.

The merger of these problems is of great significance at the present time. It is taking a wrong point of view to say that 500 tons of garbage daily will supply but 2½ per cent. of the power developed in the city. The point is very different. It is that the capitalist in power enterprises can, by studying the new developments, save money for his stockholders, while incidentally doing a vital service to the health and comfort of the city.

F. E. FROTHINGHAM.

Brooklyn, Jan. 15, 1900.

His Family on the Safe Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rev. F. C. Powell, a missionary among the Loingos, Zulus, and Matabeles in South Africa, in a most interesting letter describing the arrival of the Canadian contingent at Cape Town, which has just appeared in some of the Canadian papers, speaks of a trip he recently made in pursuance of his duties, and gives the following very instructive piece of news:

"Then when I reached Swellendam, a tiny village eighteen miles from Cape Town, the birthplace of President Steyn and Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal, who should come to church with horses and chariots but all the Steyn ladies. Here we have a man who deliberately declares war with us, who first takes the precaution to send his wife and family into British territory for safe keeping."

J. R. S.

New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

Mr. Brown Made No Motion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your report of yesterday's meeting of the New York Presbytery represent me as interrupting Dr. Birch in the reading of his charges against Dr. McGiffert by a motion to adjourn. Allow me to say that I made no such motion, nor any other motion, nor did I interrupt the reading of the charges in any way. Such an attempt would have been futile and foolish, most of all on the part of a colleague and friend of Dr. McGiffert. By making this correction you will greatly oblige.

FRANCIS BROWN.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, Jan. 16, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Its Old Name.

Little Willie—Pa, what's a muse?

Pa—That's the old unscientific name of the poetry microbe.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Dress.

Some women in this world have a new gown every other week, while there are other women who esteem themselves lucky if once in three months they get a chance to look through a fashion magazine.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

A Side Show.

The gentlemen engaged in spreading a knowledge of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in the year 1901 have certainly a sufficient idea of its importance. They speak of the cataract of Niagara Falls as an "accessory attraction."—Chicago Western Electrician.

Dubious Compliment.

"And how did you and grandpa get along?" inquired the doting mamma of the precocious child.

"He was pleasant as pie," replied the cherub.

"As pleasant as pie?"

"Yes, mamma. Short and crusty."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Blighted Hopes.

The boy was ambitious, and replied that he would like to be paid $2.50 a week to start with.

But his employer was a hard man. "I will pay you $18 a week," said this person brusquely.

So were the boy's aspirations crushed. He could not hope ever to become a rich man after beginning his career with any such respectable salary as this.—Detroit Journal.

SOME DAY.

From The Denver News.

My brothers, sisters, you who long
For the reign of Truth and Right,
Does it seem that the world is ruled by wrong
And that error is infinite?
Does it seem that the light of to-day is caught
Through the dim, low-windowed past?
Yet know that Truth is the king of thought
And will reign in his realm at last.

Does it seem that the few reap harvests while
The many have sown the seed?
That the tens are wooed by Fortune's smile
While the millions are

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A New English Comedy at the Empire Theatre.

HENRY K. HADLEY'S CONCERT

"Brother Officers" Will Run Well—Yesterday's Music—Gossip of the Stage.

"Brother Officers," a new comedy in four acts by Leo C. Trevor, was presented for the first time in this city at the Empire Theatre last night, and cordially welcomed. The play is of a pleasing quality, if not exactly brilliant, and it contains some exceedingly refreshing and effective scenes. The hero, John Hinds, is a "ranker," an army officer who has risen by promotion from the ranks. Of low birth and deficient education, he nevertheless has that heart of golden worth heroes of plays for the multitude ought to have, and the chief merit of the piece lies in the manner in which the worth of Hinds, his inherent nobility, and unselfishness, are revealed.

As an exposition of devotion and self-sacrifice it touches the heart. Its dramatic fibre is not particularly strong, it is not woven together with remarkable skill, but there is that in it which receives the tribute of sympathetic tears from young and appreciative playgoers, while it also contains an abundance of wholesome humor.

What is more the performance is of uncommon merit. No play this season has had a better-balanced distribution. Every important rôle is exactly fitted to the personality, temperament, and skill of the actor to whom it is intrusted, while the minor parts have been judiciously cast, too.

Mr. Faversham secures another noteworthy triumph, personal and artistic as well, in the character of Hinds. The rôle is an exceptionally good one, and the actor gives it its full value in the performance. In the half-comic, half-pathetic scene of embarrassment of Act. I., in the sentimental scenes wherein the cruel burden love has put upon him must be lightly borne; in the capitally constructed, if conventional, episode of the bathing of the plausible villain, his touch is equally sure.

But Mr. Faversham's is not the only triumph. Mr. Whiffen, promoted from "heavies" to "leading juvenile," carries his exacting part with distinction and fervor; Mr. Wheelock is highly entertaining as the young nobleman who falls in love with Johnson & Klopstock's Pickles, and marries, while Miss Burton is charming as the aforesaid pickles.

Mrs. Whiffen and Mr. Crompton lend the vitalizing touch of their ripe art to slight sketches of character; Mr. Backus, as a martinet Colonel with a strain of gallantry, is, for once, not too vociferous; and three servants are happily individualized by George Osbourne, Jr., G. C. Pearce, and Frank Brownlee.

Margaret Anglin, making her first appearance at the Empire Theatre, invests the titled heroine with certain desirable attributes the author, in his lack of experience, denied her. Sensibility, keen artistic perception, exquisite diction, do much for a rôle none too strong intrinsically, and not involved in the intrigue in the most the happiest manner. In the episode in Act I., when by her graceful tact Baroness Roydon rescues Hinds from an unpleasant predicament; in the scene in which her lover confesses to her his misdoing, (from the consequences of which Hinds sacrifices himself to save him,) and in her scene of parting with Hinds, Miss Anglin, however, has very good material to work upon, and success with the audience last night was emphatic.

So was Edwin Stevens's in the telling rôle of the plausible rascal whom Hinds outwits. It is not the custom, in these chronicles of theatrical doings, to dwell thus categorically upon the achievements of the actors in any one play, because few contemporary performances are sufficiently meritorious to deserve that sort of treatment. This performance of "Brother Officers" is of quite exceptional excellence. Mr. Leo C. Trevor's fame on this side of the Atlantic will owe much to Mr. Charles Frohman's company. His play will have a long and profitable run.

In view of the wholesomeness of the comedy, its success is a matter for public congratulation. As it gives such good opportunities to good actors, its deficiencies may well be overlooked. With its "asides" and "soliloquies," its easily subdued impostor, and its lucky coincidences, it seems a bit old fashioned, but there is some very clever writing in the dialogue, which is often quite modern and "up to date" in its philosophy and humor.

Lieut. John Hinds, V. C.....William Faversham
Colonel Stapylton.....E. Y. Backus
Captain Hutchinson.....George W. Howard
Lieut. Launcelot Pleydell.....Guy Standing
Lieut. Earl of Hunstanton..Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Lieut. Calverley.....George Sylvester
Foxhall.....George Osbourne, Jr
Mess Waiter.....George C. Pearce
The Dean of Rochester.....W. J. Crompton
Jarvis.....Frank Brownlee
Robert Hutton.....Edwin Stevens
The Baroness Roydon.....Margaret Anglin
Lady Margaret Pleydell.....Mrs. Whiffen
Mrs. Hammond.....Lillian Thurgate
Kate Johnson.....Blanche Burton

Mr. Hadley is a young man and he suffers mostly from the incontinence of youth. He tries to do too much, and that before he has acquired a firm grip on the materials of his art. Not many composers can begin their musical life successfully with programme symphonies. To do this one must at an early period have mastered the entire technics of composition and be so perfect in the use of form that he can say what he wishes to say without the danger of falling into prolixity or obscurity. "Mastery of form," said the wise Schumann, "leads talent to ever-increasing freedom." Mr. Hadley at present seems to be uncertain in his thematic ideas, largely because he is attempting to make them means and not ends. It is a good thing for a young composer who is not a genius to write music for music's own sake and to follow the pattern of the older symphonies in which perfect clarity of form and logical development were the chief characteristics. When he is a master of the technics of composition then he may attempt with some hope of sucess the experiment of telling the story of his life in symphonies.

There is not a little that is intensely interesting in the symphonic movements heard last night, and they all showed the possession of valuable talent. But the composer showed a lack of concentration in his treatment and of centralization of ideas in his development. His instrumentation was interesting as much by its mastery of certain departments as by its immaturity in others. For when Mr. Hadley was unskillful in his instrumentation it was chiefly because he had something to express and did not know exactly how to do it. The mood schedule of the first symphony, as explained in a note on the programme, is one eminently suited to musical presentation, and in the exposition of it the composer has done some creditable work. The "Angelus" passage of the second movement is particularly well written, and is very effective, but the "Fate" theme of the same movement is poor and weak. The scoring in the two movements of the second symphony requires a good deal of revision, especially in the wood parts.

Mr. Hadley, who is a violinist, writes admirably for the strings. He does not always treat his horns with consideration, and there are some entrances which should be covered. The songs did not show the young composer at his best. They seemed to lack spontaneity of thought, and the writer showed the familiar fear of the inexperienced to write a plain tune lest he might fall into commonplace. But all cannot be Schuberts. Mr. Hadley conducted his own concert, and showed the results of some experience in this department of his profession. It is to be hoped that this talented young man may push ahead. But he needs to give himself a course of repression, to write less, and to study his own thought more. All composers must beware of a fatal facility.

MISS POTVIN'S PIANO RECITAL.

At the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon Miss Marie Potvin gave a piano recital before an audience of moderate size and still more moderate enthusiasm. Her programme was composed of the following numbers: Mozart's sonata in A major, Schumann's "Kreislerfana," a nocturne, two preludes, and a waltz of Chopin, Brassin's disarrangement of the "Waldweben," from Wagner's "Siegfried," and a concert étude by McDowell. Miss Potvin had the assistance of Miss Clara Kalisher, who sang Granier's "Aurore," Chadwick's "Allah," and Loewe's "Die Wirthin Töchterlein." A glance at this list will show that the entertainment had at least the merit of brevity. Miss Potvin's most ambitious number was the Schumann composition, given presumably because it is the fashion this Winter to play the longer sets of this composer. If one pianist plays the "Davidsbündler," of course another must play the "Carnival" and a third the "Kreislerfana" or the "Papillons."

Miss Potvin is a pianist to whom one can listen without any great strain on the intellect or the emotions. Her touch is entirely without variety, and she has no suspicion of the possibilities of the pedals. Tone color is something she has not yet acquired, and about all that it is truthful to say in praise of her playing is that she has a facile finger technic. But even the effect of this was marred yesterday by the preponderance of the left hand and the constant blurring of the passage work by the abuse of the sustaining pedal. Of the higher qualities of interpretation the performance gave no revelation. No doubt Miss Potvin is an honest student of the music which she attempts, but the poorness of her technical equipment precludes the possibility of eloquence. Miss Kalisher is an immature singer with a fair voice, some temperament, and a voice production which wears on its face the trade mark "Made in France." She suffers from coup de glotte in the usual French manner, and her attack is consequently bad. Her diction shows the French schooling at its best. It is altogether unwise that she should be before the public in the present state of the development of her vocal technic.

MISS NEWCOMB'S PIANO RECITAL.

Miss Ethel Newcomb gave a piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall last night. She is a young woman, a resident of Jersey City, and has just returned from a course of music study on the other side of the Atlantic. She had not played a dozen bars before she stood advertised as a product of the Leschititzky factory, and it is a fact that she is fresh from the hands of that unique holder of youthful talent. Her programme consisted of Rameau's familiar gavotte and variations, Beethoven's sonata, Opus 31, No. 2; a sicilienne by Bach, a gigue by Mozart, the Brahms intermezzo, Opus 119, No. 3; two intermezzi by Schumann, a nocturne and a fantasy by Chopin, Liszt's D flat étude, Rubinstein's barcarole in F minor, Poldini's impromptu No. 1, Schütt's arrangements of passages from "Die Meistersinger," and a tarantelle by her teacher. It was a most unwise programme, made apparently to give her an opportunity to play everything which she had especially prepared under her master. She will learn this part of her profession in time. Wisdom does not always go hand in hand with youth.

Miss Newcomb has some solid merits, and she may hope to accomplish something. Her finger and wrist technics are excellent, and she has plenty of tone. Her touch is not yet fully developed and she has not a great deal of variety in it. Her pedaling is good, as far as it goes, but of the possibilities of combination of pedaling with variety of touch she has yet only an inkling. Her rhythm is good, and she plays with taste, if not with anything beyond that. Of course, her work is immature, but that is to be expected. With further study and that thoughtful self-development which is the secret of success in all arts she may in the future prove to be a pianist of note.

MUSICAL SALON'S FIRST MEETING

A Good Programme at the Hotel Majestic—Aims of the Society.

The Musical Salon, a new organization started for the purpose of giving non-professional music lovers an opportunity for hearing the new music and artists, held its first meeting in the ballroom of the Hotel Majestic last evening with a large attendance. An excellent programme chiefly of vocal music was given.

Five meetings are to be held during the Winter at which music from different operas will be given. Eventually it is hoped that the salon will become a valuable factor in the musical world, representing high standards in music and giving the benefit of its influence to talented young musicians. An object to be worked for will be a building with auditoriums and music rooms.

The temporary officers of the salon are Frank S. Hastings, Chairman; Mrs. Rollin Harper Lynde, Treasurer, and Miss Marie R. Grosz, Secretary. Among the honorary members are Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Arthur Dyett, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. M. F. Grosz, Mrs. Edward M. Knox, Mrs. Joseph Knapp, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, and Mrs. Charles H. Ward.

New Plays for Richard Mansfield.

Richard Mansfield has announced that his new production for next season will be a drama entitled "Henry V." It is not considered likely that Mr. Mansfield will continue throughout the entire season with this play, as it has become known that he has accepted a play written by Herman Merivale, entitled "Don Juan." The English rights for "Don Juan" were purchased by Martin Harvey some time ago, and were shelved temporarily, but upon being informed that Mr. Mansfield had secured the American rights for the play and that he intended to produce it next season, Mr. Harvey immediately set to work preparing the production for the Prince of Wales Theatre, in London. It will be presented in London at about the same time that Mr. Mansfield opens with it in this country.

Laurence Irving's "Bonnie Dundee."

Laurence Irving, Henry Irving's son, who is now in this city, is busily engaged in completing his new romantic play, "Bonnie Dundee," in which Robert Taber will make his début as a star and manager at the Adelphi Theatre, in London. Miss Lena Ashwell has been engaged to play the leading feminine rôle. She supported Miss Olga Nethersole when the latter played in England under Charles Frohman's management. The manuscript in its complete form will be forwarded to Mr. Taber some time this week.

Souvenir Performance of Opera.

Silver violet vases will be the souvenirs of the six hundred and fiftieth performance of opera in English by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre. This performance will take place next Monday night. The company will present the first production in this city of Niccola Spirelli's three-act opera, "At the Lower Harbour," (A Basso Porto,) and Offenbach's operetta, "The Magic Melody," both operas forming a double bill.

Talent for "The Countess Chiffon."

Manager William A. Brady has engaged S. Miller Kent to play a comedy rôle in the forthcoming production of "The Countess Chiffon," which will be presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Feb. 5. Others engaged for the cast are Miss Grace George, who will assume the title rôle, and John Blair, who will play the part of a young artist.

A YOUNG COMPOSER'S CONCERT.

Works by Henry K. Hadley Performed at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Henry K. Hadley, professor of music at St. Paul's School, Garden City, gave a concert of his own works last night at the Waldorf-Astoria before a large and brilliant audience. The original compositions on the programme were two movements of the composer's second symphony, entitled "The Four Seasons," the whole of his first symphony, entitled "Youth and Life"; two movements from his excellent ballet suite No. 1, which has been heard here several times, and six songs sung by David Bispham. This made a programme altogether too long to permit either the audience or the reviewers to do Mr. Hadley justice. At the end of the concert those who had staid were tired, for besides the original works they had heard the prelude to "Die Meistersinger" and the variations from Moskowski's suite in F.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday, in its morning hours at least, had again, like Monday, the feeling and the atmosphere of Spring, and the up-town fashionable streets and the Avenue were lively and gay all through the late morning and early afternoon hours. It is interesting and instructive to recall the fact that the same mild weather which has of late blessed the land prevailed for nearly a fortnight at this time last year, and it is also ominous to recall the further fact that the mild weather was followed by a month of intense cold, a blizzard, and a very late Spring. The Winter is not yet ended.

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Yesterday brought the third meeting of the sewing class for the Lying-In Hospital at the residence of Mrs. James A. Burden, 908 Fifth Avenue; the second of two "at homes" at the apartment of Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer, (Miss Fitz Gerald,) 55 East Sixty-fifth Street; a concert at the Astoria, given by David Bispham and Henry A. Hadley, with an orchestra of sixty pieces, under fashionable patronage, and the third of Miss De Forest and Miss Callender's "Tuesday nights." This is a rather slim programme for a day at the height of the season, and to-day's programme is about as meagre.

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The wedding of Mr. Edward McVickar and Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers will take place at the Church of the Holy Communion at 3:30 this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Walter Battershall, rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Mottet, rector of the church. Dr. Battershall has been selected to officiate for the reason that he is the minister in charge for most of the Summer of the picturesque little Church of St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, at Southampton, L. I., where Miss Speyers sings in the choir, and has known her from a child. Miss Speyers will have four bridesmaids—Miss Julia Walsh of Albany, Miss Mabel Jones, Miss Mary Vibbert, and her cousin, Miss Lena Schroeder. Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Robb, daughter of Mr. J. Hampden Robb and a cousin of the bride, will be the maid of honor. The bride will be gowned in ivory white satin, trimmed with old lace, which (that dear old story again) has been worn by other brides of the family through many generations. Her lace veil will be fastened by an old family jewel of pink topazes and pearls, which, family tradition states, descended through six generations from Lady Elgin, one of the ancestors of Miss Speyers. Her tulle veil will be fastened to her coiffure by a large diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids will wear gowns of that shade known from time immemorial as "ashes of roses," with tucked and trained skirts and short veils of white tulle. They will carry bouquets of pink roses. Mr. Charles C. Bull will be the best man, and the ushers will be Messrs. Alexander Harvey, Andrew Bibby, Ralph O. Ives, David Jackson, William N. Beach, James Bayard Speyers, G. Howard Davison, and C. Clive Bayley, the English Consul resident at New York. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Speyers, 415 West Twenty-third Street, will follow the ceremony.

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This afternoon will bring the seventh meeting of Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt's afternoon dancing class at Sherry's, and the first of two receptions at Mrs. Charles H. Coster's (Miss Pell) at 37 East Thirty-seventh Street. The Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital will hold their annual reception this evening in the Astoria ball room. The officers of this Ladies' Auxiliary are Mrs. M. B. Brown, President; Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Charles Phelps, and Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Stephen Philbin, Treasurer; Miss Blessing, Secretary, and Mrs. William Cherry, Corresponding Secretary. Among the numerous "at homes" of the afternoon will be those of Mrs. James M. Varnum, 87 Park Avenue; of Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin and Miss Whitin, 9 West Fifty-sixth Street; of Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, 31 West Thirty-seventh Street; of Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, 20 West Fifty-second Street, and of Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., 8 East Seventy-sixth Street.

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The wedding of Mr. James M. Brown and Miss Rebecca Patterson Cooper, whose engagement was recently announced, will be celebrated very quietly at the residence of the bride's parents, at Shrewsbury, N. J., on Feb. 5. The wedding of Dr. Thomas Hamilton Burch and Miss Elizabeth Stockwell, only daughter of the late Emerson Stockwell of Worcester, Mass., will be celebrated in Grace Church chantry on Jan. 31.

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The Oceanic, due to-day, has on her passenger list, among other names, those of J. H. Brown, Heber R. Bishop, Miss M. C. Bishop, Paul Blouet, (Max O'Rell,) Mr. and Mrs. T. Brownell Burnham, Ashley Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Lelling, C. W. McIlvaine, W. W. Park, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Potter, the Rev. C. T. B. Wilkinson, and J. M. Weir. The St. Paul, which sails to-day for Southampton, has booked among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burnham and son, Sydney Jones Colford, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, John Mayer, Edgar J. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt and two daughters, Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Augustus Jay, Craig Lippincott of Philadelphia, Percival Lowell of Boston, Col. Francis Michler, United States Army, and Mrs. Michler of Washington, Frank D. Millet, the artist; John A. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Talbot, and Commander A. J. Henniker-Hughan, Royal Navy, of London.

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The Auguste Victoria, which arrived yesterday from Genoa and Naples, brought, among other passengers, W. Bourke Cockran, P. Grant, Miss Mary Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Thacher, Henry White, E. P. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Dana Mitchell, Charles Bulkeley Hubbell, and Miss Mary Stevens.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will sail for Europe during the first week in March, and will remain abroad until late in July, when they will return for the Newport season. They will go directly to the Riviera, and in May will visit the Paris Exposition. The Sultana will not be sent over, and it is said in Philadelphia that Mr. Drexel has announced his intention of not putting her in commission at all this year.

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New York society was very much interested in the cable news yesterday of the wedding of Miss Lily Whitehouse of Newport, R. I., and Capt. the Hon. C. J. Coventry, the second son of the Earl of Coventry and one of Dr. Jameson's raiders, at St. Peter's Church, in Eaton Square, London. The elder brother of Capt. Coventry is the Viscount Deerhurst, who married Miss Victoria Bonynge of San Francisco. There were many handsome presents from Americans abroad and titled English people. It is said that the bridegroom will go to Africa after the honeymoon. Miss Whitehouse was quite a belle at Newport some seasons ago, but of recent years she has remained abroad.

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The third in their series of informal musicales was given by Miss De Forest and Miss Callender at their apartment, in the Tiffany Building, last evening. There was no printed programme, but Mr. Victor Harris, who had charge of the entertainment, arranged a delightful musical menu, which was rendered by Signor Campanari of the Metropolitan company, Mrs. Morris Black, contralto, and Mme. Camilla Urso, the violiniste. Mr. Harris was the accompanist. As at the first two musicales, there were about 100 guests present, all of whom had been invited verbally, and the usual light collation was served.

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Aiken seems to be waking up. Major and Mrs. Mallery have given the first dinner of the season, at which several of the Eustis family were present; Mrs. Duncan Elliot, who has taken the Prickly Pear cottage, is expected daily, and the Clarence Dinsmores have arrived. All this promises a very lively season, and to-day the first meet of the hounds is announced to take place. At San Augustine, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Duryea have arrived and the hotels are opened. At Tampa the hotel also has thrown open its doors. At Aiken, which he has selected as a place of Winter residence, Clarence Dolan is building a splendid residence, which will vie with the colossal country houses of the American aristocracy in other parts of the country. The house, it is said, will have 100 rooms and will be suitable for entertaining on a scale commensurate with the position Mrs. Dolan has taken at the head of the ultra-fashionable set there. It is expected that the house will be ready for occupancy next season.

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The announcement made by Dr. Porter, State Health Officer of Florida, from Miami, that "cases of yellow fever have ceased to occur at Miami for the past two weeks," which probably means that the quarantine has been raised there, is both significant and important in its bearing upon the Florida season. From the absence of any news from Florida, and especially from Key West and Miami, where yellow fever broke out last Autumn, during the past month or so, the reading public had probably forgotten that yellow fever was existent there. Some people may argue that this absence of news regarding a yellow fever epidemic in lower Florida was due to the fact that yellow fever no longer created a panicky feeling in the public mind, and also that other and larger topics had subordinated news of the epidemic. The true reason, however, for the suppression of news regarding the yellow fever is probably that any notice of it would have militated against the success of the opening Winter season of tourists' travel to the "land of flowers." Shrewd are the hotel keepers and railroad managers of Florida, and there is no harm, now that Dr. Porter announces the epidemic over, in Miami at least, in congratulating these same hotel keepers and railroad managers on having so successfully kept the public in ignorance of Yellow Jack's late lingering, while intending travelers to Florida can now safely journey there.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt has reached the Azores, according to a late cablegram, and this refutes the story that he was going to make a trip through the West Indies. The Valiant is en route to Nice, and will be in that harbor within a week. According to another sensational tale, Mr. and Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have been traveling "incog" through France, and have met, in consequence, with many surprising adventures. The Vanderbilt name is well known in Paris, but in the southern part of France, except in the larger places, it is absolutely unknown. In fact, an Astor, a Vanderbilt, or a Belmont might with safety travel and appear in many places abroad without undue publicity. It would be different in the case of a Rothschild.

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The Baroness Emily Halkett, who is a near relative of the Baron Halkett, who married the daughter of Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes of this city, has gone to South Africa as a nurse on the Princess of Wales's hospital ship. She has become a Roman Catholic, and resided for some time in a convent of Benedictines near Rome, with the purpose of joining the order. She is very young, and is described as being very handsome, with a distinction of manner and bearing which is supposed to be gained exclusively in the atmosphere surrounding royalty. Her father was Aide de Camp and Equerry to the second King of Hanover, and the Baroness Emily and her sister Nora were in the service of Queen Marie. The Halkett family is descended from Sir Hugh Halkett, who distinguished himself at Waterloo.

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The following from Calcutta is of date Dec. 7: The Viceroy had a big camp at Agra, where he has been receiving native Princes and examining the Taj and other monuments to prevent them from falling into further decay. Lady Curzon and the Misses Leiter are with him. The party is expected at Government House within a week.

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The general idea in London, according to Vanity Fair, is that Lady Randolph Churchill will not remain long at the Cape. She is expected back in London in February. Mr. Dudley Leigh, who married Miss "Baby" Beckwith of this city, is one of the volunteers for the Cape, and he leaves with the Duke of Marlborough on Saturday. There is not much news in London except that pertaining to the war, and the mail only brings stories of a dismal Christmas, with nearly all the house parties abandoned; of Mrs. Arthur Paget and her tableaus, and of the sailing of the hospital ship Maine, all of which has been sent over by cable.

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The Count and Countess Conturbia are at Nice for the Winter, and have taken apartments at the Hotel des Anglais. The Baroness Heeckereen, Miss Grinell, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dyer, Mr. John S. Fiske, and Miss Merritt were recently registered at Nice. Among American recently registered in Paris are Mrs. W. Roosevelt, Mrs. and Miss E. S. Torrey, C. H. Lyford, and Mrs. H. Deacon.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Booth—Shryock.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—The marriage of Miss Marie Elizabeth Hickman Mann Shryock to Gen. Alfred Edwin Booth took place to-day at noon. The bride is the daughter of Gen. Thomas J. Shryock, late State Treasurer. Gen. Booth was a member of the staff of ex-Gov. Lowndes, and is well known in Baltimore and Chicago.

The ceremony was performed in the ballroom of the town house of Gen. Shryock by the Rev. Henry Branch of the Presbyterian Church. Thomas Shryock Nicely of Philadelphia, James R. Brewer, Jr., Henry Duffy, and Thomas P. Perkins were the ushers. Miss Amelia Shryock, the bride's sister, was maid of honr. She wore a gown of pale blue. The bride was given away by her father. She was met by the bridegroom, attended by his best man, Thomas J. Meehan. She wore an exquisite gown of white crêpe de chine over white silk, appliquéd with white velvet and embroidered with silver.

Among the guests were ex-Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, Gov. George W. Atkinson of West Virginia, Senator McComas, Phillips Lee Goldsborough, W. B. Baker of Aberdeen, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Booth, Mrs. Philip Armour, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord, A. Booth, and Edward D. Carter of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Nicely, Judge Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bremer, and Luther Haymond of Philadelphia.

Sewall—Strong.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 16.—The marriage of Miss Kate Louise Strong, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Augustus H. Strong, and the Rev. Charles Grenville Sewall of Rome, N. Y., was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents this evening. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride, President A. H. Strong of the Rochester Theological Seminary. Only the immediate families and near relatives were present. The guests from out of town included Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller and Miss Rockefeller of New York, and Dr. Strong's son. Mr. and Mrs. Sewall will make their home in Rome, N. Y., where the bridegroom is pastor-elect of the First Presbyterian Church.

Levy—Goodstein.

Miss Sylvia Goodstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Goodstein of 17 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, and Harry Levy were married last evening in the Pouch Mansion, Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Rabbi Leon M. Nelson performed the ceremony. Miss Blanche Goodstein, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Frank Levy, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man.

Matthews—Engles.

William Thorne Matthews and Mrs. Lilian R. Engles were married yesterday in the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George Clarke Houghton, rector of the church. The bride was unattended and there were no ushers. After the ceremony there was a breakfast served at the Waldorf. Only relatives of the bride and bridegroom attended the ceremony and breakfast. The honeymoon will be spent at Lakewood.

RIVAL ANTI-TRUST MEETINGS.

Local League Not to Take Part in the Chicago Conference.

The Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League, which has an office in the St. James Building, purposes holding an anti-trust convention, either in this city or in Washington, within the next few weeks. This meeting is the result of a failing out between the league and the persons who are managing the anti-trust conference to be held in Chicago on Feb. 12. Joseph J. Willett, who made the "long talk" at the Tammany Fourth of July celebration last year, and then started the boom of Augustus Van Wyck for President, is at the bottom of the trouble.

According to the officers of the league, ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne, and the other men who are directing the Chicago conference, wrote to the officers of the league asking them to take part in the conference. The invitation was accepted, and the local organization notified the Chicago people that Mr. Willett, who is Chairman of its committee on legislation, would deliver a speech. A reply came from the Chicago committee informing the local men that it had not been intended that Mr. Willett should speak. Thereupon the Commercial Travelers and Hotelmen's Anti-Trust League informed the Chicago men that unless Mr. Willett were permitted to speak the league would be unrepresented at the conference. After some further correspondence the Chicago men agreed to let Mr. Willett speak, providing his address were first submitted to ex-Gov. Altgeld and his colleagues for their approval. Mr. Willett declined to permit his speech to be censored by men whose views on politics do not accord with his own, and the acceptance of the original invitation was consequently rescinded.

It was said yesterday at the office of the league that the arrangements for the proposed conference, to be held in this city or Washington, had not yet reached a definite stage, but that it was the intention to have a number of speakers of prominence present.

Iron Foundry Force on Strike.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 16.—The entire force employed in the iron foundry at Mainesport, near this place, went on strike this morning because a 5 per cent. reduction in wages had been announced.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Thomas McManus.

Capt. Thomas McManus, who died yesterday at his residence, 124 East Seventy-second Street, this city, was well known as a resident of the Nineteenth Ward, in which he had been three times elected School Trustee. He was also a Captain in the State militia, having served in the old Montgomery Troop for eleven years.

Capt. McManus came to the United States when he was ten years old from Ireland, where he was born, in 1829. As a builder and real estate dealer he amassed a large fortune. He leaves several children, among whom are the Rev. Thomas F. McManus of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of this city, and Charles Everett McManus, who was his business partner. He will be buried to-morrow morning, from St. Patrick's Cathedral. The interment will be in Calvary.

Ex-Judge James Phelps.

Judge James Phelps, for many years prominent in State and National affairs, died suddenly at his home at Essex, Conn., Monday night. Heart disease was the cause of death. He was seventy-eight years of age.

Judge James Phelps was born in Colebrook, Conn., Jan. 12, 1822. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1853, and re-elected in 1854 and 1856. In 1858 and 1859 he served in the State Senate. He was appointed Judge of the Superior Court in 1863, resigning ten years later to accept an appointment as Justice of the Supreme Court. In the Spring of 1875 Judge Phelps resigned from his seat on the Supreme Court bench, and was elected to the National Congress, serving continuously in the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses.

Alexander Kinnan Laing.

Alexander Kinnan Laing died Monday at his home, at 1,847 Broadway, from pneumonia. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. Laing was well known among horsemen when the American Jockey Club existed. He attended the club's races at Jerome Park regularly, driving a four-in-hand. He always handled the reins himself, and was accounted one of the best whips in the city. He owned a number of driving horses. He became blind eight years ago. Mr. Laing was never in business, having inherited a considerable estate from his father. When a young man he took an active interest in National Guard affairs, and was at one time Adjutant on the staff of Brig. Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. William H. Earle.

Mrs. William H. Earle, wife of the proprietor of the Park Avenue Hotel, died in that house Monday morning from a complication of diseases. She had been ill for two years. During that time she had for the most part been in a comatose condition, reviving only at intervals. During the last few months, however, the periods of consciousness became more frequent, and while there was at no time any hope of her ultimate recovery, it was thought that the end might be longer postponed. Mrs. Earle was the mother of two sons, Arthur G. and Howard De P. Earle, who were associated with their father in business prior to their death several years ago.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. S. M. F. HENRY died yesterday at Grayville, Tenn., of pneumonia. She was for twenty-five years National Evangelist of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

JAY B. BURROUGHS, one of the principal organizers of the Farmers' Alliance and the Populist Party in Nebraska, died suddenly at his home in Lincoln yesterday from lumbago. He was sixty-seven years old, a native of New York, and had lived in Nebraska since 1880.

CHEVALIER DE KONTSKI, pianist and composer, died recently at Novograd, Lithuania, at the age of eighty-two. Kontski, after making an extensive tour of the European capitals, came to America, and after giving concerts in the principal cities of the country, located in Buffalo for four years and then returned to Europe.

Gen. ALONZO ALDEN died at his home in Troy, N. Y., yesterday from paralysis. Gen. Alden was prominent in Grand Army circles, having commanded a brigade in the civil war. He was known as "the hero of Fort Fisher," having been severely wounded in this action while leading his brigade.

Cadet PAUL B. CLARK, a member of the second class at the Virginia Military Institute, died of cerebral meningitis Monday night in the hospital at Lexington, Va. He was a son of James Shepherd Clark, editor of El Comercio, New York City, and formerly of Mobile, Ala. His parents arrived here a short time after his death.

WILLIAM H. BALL died last night at his home in Yonkers. He was seventy-one years old. He was engaged for many years in the carpentering and building business in this city. Mr. Ball was a veteran of the Seventy-first Regiment, having served with that command during the civil war. A widow, three sons, and a daughter survive him.

DANIEL DEMPSEY, a well-known resident of West Brighton, S. I., died at Flushing, L. I., yesterday afternoon from heart failure. Mr. Dempsey was stricken with apoplexy on Jan. 7 and had not rallied. He sustained a sunstroke last Summer. He was born on Staten Island fifty-seven years ago, and was engaged in the undertaking business. He leaves a wife and three children.

Mrs. GEORGE EMLEN, one of Philadelphia's oldest residents, died there yesterday. She was born in 1814. Her father was John Markoe and her grandfather Abraham Markoe, the first Captain of the City Troop. Not long after she married George Emlen he died and Mrs. Emlen returned to the house of her father. Mrs. Emlen was a sister-in-law of Mrs. James Roosevelt and a cousin of Dr. Markoe of this city.

JOHN T. MITCHELL, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, in Lexington Avenue, and until two years ago in the grocery business at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, died at his home, at 141 East Thirty-second Street, late yesterday afternoon, of heart disease after a ten-days' illness. He was born in Ireland thirty-five years ago, and leaves a widow and one child.

Mrs. SARAH M. PATTISON, widow of John Ashton Pattison, died at her home, 296 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. She was seventy-eight years old. Mrs. Pattison's death is the third in her family to occur within a few months. Her husband's death was the first, followed on Jan. 7 by that of her son, Ransom Stiles Pattison. Mrs. Pattison was born in Argyle, N. Y. She was one of the oldest living graduates of Miss Emma Willard's Seminary at Troy, and was a member of the Miss Emma Willard Society of this city, composed of graduates of that institution. She leaves three daughters.

Doran Acquitted of Manslaughter.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 16.—Peter Doran, who was indicted for manslaughter for having killed his brother, Patrick, it is alleged with a blow of the fist, was placed on trial to-day and acquitted by the jury. Doran testified that he did not strike his brother, but simply pushed him. Patrick then fell, striking his head on the sidewalk.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonated Waters represent years of study and experience. The only pure, correct mineral waters in this city. Orders to CARL H. SCHULTZ, 430-444 First Av., N. Y. City.

If your stomach is deranged, try the genuine imported Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters in wine or whisky before meals.—Adv.

E. & W. DRESS SHIRTS, E. & W. Perfect in every detail.

MARRIED.

ISMAY—SCHIEFFELIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 13, 1900, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, London, England, by the Rev. H. Montagu Villiers, Vicar of the Parish, Matilda Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, to Charles Bower Ismay of Birkenhead, England.

DIED.

ANGELL.—Suddenly, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1900, Maud M. S. Angell, wife of G. W. J. Angell.
Services at her late residence, Poplar Place, Wednesday, 9:30 A. M. Interment at New Haven.

ATWATER.—Suddenly, at Rockrimmon, Springfield, Mass., on Monday, Jan. 15, 1900, Harriett Romaeyne, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Jacob Brodhead and wife of George Merwin Atwater.
The funeral services will take place on Thursday morning, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock at the family residence.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND ATLANTIC CITY,

Beginning January 16, 1900.

TWO FAST VESTIBULED EXPRESS TRAINS

Equipped with Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches.

		Week Days
Lv. NEW YORK	(West 23rd St. Station)	9.55 A. M. 2.40 P. M.
	(Cort. & Desb. Sts. Sta.)	10.00 A. M. 2.50 P. M.
Ar. Atlantic City	

BRIGHTON RACE ENTRIES

Candidates for the Handicap and Cup Events Named.

Imp Expected to Get the Top Weight—Number of Entries for Races in 1901-2.

T. M. Jackson, who has been Acting Secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association since the death of Mr. Croft, has issued the list of candidates for the big stakes which will be features of the meeting at Brighton Beach next Summer. The Brighton Handicap and the Brighton Cup are the principal races, both being rich events, ranking in importance with the Suburban and Brooklyn Handicaps. The Brighton Handicap has drawn almost the same class of horses that has been nominated for the Brooklyn and Suburban, but Banastar, who will probably get the top weight in the latter events, is not among the candidates. Imp and Ethelbert are candidates, and the assignment of weights will probably result in Imp's being placed at the top of the list.

The candidates for the Handicap follow:

Ethelbert,	Mischievous,
Imp,	Scannel,
Jean Beraud,	Standing,
Batten,	Col. Roosevelt.
Voter,	Motley,
Chacornac,	Killashandra,
Admiration,	Jack Point,
Raffaello,	Wait Not,
Half Time,	Kilmarnock,
Rush,	Montanic,
Algol,	Grayfield,
Box,	Latson,
Lieber Karl,	Sydney Lucas,
Approval,	Petruchio,
Prince McClurg,	Star Bright,
Autumn,	Herbert,
Krisa Kringle,	Strathconan,
The Kentuckian,	Sarmatian,
David Garrick,	Gold Or,
Martimas,	Azucera,
Elfin Conig,	Lamplighter,
Mill Stream,	Mesmerist,
John Bright,	Missionary,
Prince of Melbourne,	Ventoro,
Sir Herbert,	Anjou,
Gonfalon,	All Gold,
Bangle,	Kinley Mack,
La Borgia,	Previous,
Maribert,	Warrenton,
Eddie Burke,	Decanter.

The Brighton Cup is one of the most popular races of the season, for it takes the candidates over a long route at the old cup distance of two and a quarter miles. The long-distance races are popular, and the same class of horses that will strive for supremacy in it will also be candidates for the rich Realization. The following are the candidates:

Bangle,	Barton,
Sydney Lucas,	Lieut. Gibson,
Ethelbert,	Approval,
Gonfalon,	Kilmarnock,
Prince of Melbourne,	Michievous,
Herbert,	Raffaello,
Imp,	Rifle,
Kirkwood,	Elfin Conig,
Sarmatian,	Batten,
Posthaste,	Filament,
Prince McClurg,	Kyrat,
John Bright,	Kinley Mack,
Voloco,	Lamplighter,
Col. Roosevelt,	Previous,
Standing,	Zellmarch,
George Keene,	Warrenton,
Royal Sterling,	Chacornac,
Jean Beraud,	Petruchio,
Admiration,	Toddy,
Rush,	Ten Candles,
Killashandra,	Motley,
Montanic,	Zeus,

Six of the Brighton Beach Racing Association's big stakes, which closed on Aug. 22, 1899, received the following numbers of entries:

Brighton Junior of $10,000, for two-year-olds, 137.

Neptune Stakes of $5,000, for two-year-olds, 116.

Venus Stakes of $3,000, for fillies, 77.

Brighton Derby of $10,000, to be run in 1901, 109.

Iroquois Stakes of $5,000, to be run in 1901, 111.

Brighton Oaks of $3,500, for fillies, to be run in 1901, 77.

Two hundred and ninety-five entries for the fifteen-thousand-dollar Produce Stakes, to be run in 1902, have also been received up to date.

TUXEDO PARK TENNIS.

Latham, Professional, Defeats Stockton, the Boston Amateur.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 16.—A large and fashionable crowd witnessed the second day's playing in the formal opening of the Tuxedo Racquet Tennis Club to-day, and saw the professional champion of the world, Peter Latham of England, defeat Lawrence M. Stockton, amateur champion of America, from Boston, in three straight sets. The professional gave Stockton half thirty handicap. The first set Latham won by 6 to 1. In the second set Stockton began to get into his stride and some fine rallies resulted. But Latham seldom let a ball pass him and volleyed and half volleyed in magnificent style. The set went to him by a score of 6 to 2.

The third set Stockton might have won but luck was against him. All 2 all and 3 all was called and even after Latham had reached 5 to 3 Stockton got the next game, but lost the set by 6 to 4.

Better tennis has seldom been seen in America. The returns seemed at times almost beyond belief, and Latham's method of taking Stockton's favorite service, the chief strength of his game, was a great sight to behold.

In the morning Pettitt and Miles played the best two in three, Miles losing. J. MacDonough played Ted Johnson, the instructor of the club, who gave him a handicap, MacDonough winning by a score of 3 sets to 1. MacDonough plays a fast game, showing good service and volleying.

On Wednesday Lawrence Stockton will play T. Suffern Tailer in the morning and Thomas Pettitt and E. H. Miles will play in the afternoon.

YALE'S BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

The Team Will Play Columbia in New York Early in May.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 16.—The following schedule of games has been arranged for the Yale University baseball team:

March 31, New York University at New Haven; April 4, Tufts at New Haven; April 7, Wesleyan at New Haven; April 21, Holy Cross at New Haven; April 25, Amherst at New Haven; April 28, Wesleyan at Middletown; May 2, Brown at New Haven; May 5, Columbia at New York; May 9, Dartmouth at New Haven; May 11, Andover at Andover; May 12, Brown at Providence; May 16, Lafayette at New Haven; May 19, Orange A. C. at East Orange; May 21, Georgetown at New Haven; May 23, Lehigh at New Haven; May 26, Crescent A. C. at New Haven; May 30, Brown at Providence; June 2, Princeton at New Haven; June 6, Vermont at New Haven; June 9, Princeton at Princeton; June 16, Princeton or Orange A. C. at New York or East Orange; June 21, Harvard at Cambridge; June 26, Harvard at New Haven; June 30, Harvard, in case of tie, on neutral grounds.

The schedule of games for the Easter trip has not yet been definitely arranged.

Frederick B. Adams, 1900, at present editor of The Yale Daily News, was to-night unanimously elected manager of the baseball nine to succeed Reuben C. Twichell, resigned.

AUGUST BELMONT'S NEW YACHT.

The Mineola Successfully Launched at Bristol, R. I.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 16.—The new racer built at the Herreshoff works for August Belmont, the New York banker, was launched to-day. Mr. Belmont and party, including Miss Natalie Schenck, Mrs. Tiffany, Miss Tiffany, Mr. Belmont's eight-year-old son, and A. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, arrived here in Mr. Belmont's private car this morning. After breakfast the party were driven to the shipyard, and the launching was successfully accomplished soon after their arrival.

Miss Schenck acted as sponsor, naming the yacht Mineola, after the forty-six-footer which was built in Boston in 1886 for Mr. Belmont. The new boat is 105 feet over all, 70 feet on the water line, 20 feet beam, and 15 feet draught. There are 40 tons of lead in the keel. The frames are the same as those of the cup racer Columbia. The spars are being made in Boston.

The Mineola is the pioneer in the class which promises to create the greatest interest in yachting circles in 1900. The contract for her was let to the Herreshoffs in August last, and almost immediately was followed by orders for others from E. D. Morgan, Harry Payne Whitney, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., that of Mr. Morgan being now the next furthest advanced. The new yacht, while of course of lower power than the great international cup defenders, is of the Herreshoffs' best as to model, construction, and appointments.

On the tide succeeding that on which the Mineola was launched an elaborate steam launch, eighty feet in length and of high pressure, also built for Mr. Belmont, was sent from the ways. She will be used principally as a tender for the Mineola, accompanying her on the cruise and carrying spare sails, spars, &c. Master Morgan Belmont christened her, naming her the Scout. Mr. Belmont would not discuss the plans for the Mineola's season, and said the launching had been strictly informal.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; purse. Headwater, 113 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 5, won; Mountebank, 101, (Henry,) 7 to 1, second; Ella Boland, 99, (Tulley,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:00½.

SECOND RACE.—Three-eighths of a mile; two-year-olds; purse. Andrattus, 98 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 20 to 1, won; Rathgar, 110, (Spencer,) 2½ to 1, second; Kingstelle, 102, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:36. Brideale, St. Rica, Dunfree, Lilly Diggs, Laura Marie, Woeful, Ullagon, Opal Stone, and Moon Bright also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling; Ben Lodi, 110 pounds, (Ross,) 2½ to 1, won; Good Hope, 104, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, second; Racivan, 104, (Wittatoe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Ravenna, Monda, Kitty Kelly, and May Gertrude also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile; selling. The Fretter, 95 pounds, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1, won; Potente, 95, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 5, second; The Lady, 79, (J. Walsh,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:39½. Bishop Reed, Catastrophe, F. W. Brode, Billy McCloskey, and White Fern also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Joe McGee, 104 pounds, (Jenkins,) even, won; Free Pass, 102, (Kiley,) 40 to 1, second; Antler, 104, (Ruiz,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08½. Gusto and Miss Vera also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; purse. Momentum, 110 pounds, (Piggott,) 2½ to 1, won; Vioris, 104, (Jenkins,) 8 to 1, second; Afghan, 110, (Spencer,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Installator, Los Prietos, Oahu, Spry Lark, Nora Ives, Tom Smith, Helen G., Jael, Hunch, Naples, and Delecta also ran.

SAYS LABOR LAW IS INVALID.

L. Laflin Kellogg Attacks Its Provision Regarding Wages of Men on Public Works.

L. Laflin Kellogg attacked the constitutionality of the labor law before Justices Beekman, O'Gorman, and Giegerich yesterday in the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The case was an appeal from a judgment of $187 rendered by Justice Roesch in the Fourth Municipal Court against Augustus Smith, a contracting painter, in favor of Joseph P. Hughes. If the constitutionality of the law is upheld, contractors who are doing work on the new East River Bridge, the Jerome Park Reservoir, and other public works probably will be sued for hundreds of thousands of dollars through the trades unions.

Smith had a contract from the city to paint city sheds. Justice Roesch said the evidence before him showed that he sublet the work to a corporation consisting of himself, his brother, and another relative. The corporation employed Hughes to do the work for 22½ cents an hour, instead of 35 cents, the union rate of wages. The contract to do this work was in writing, duly signed and witnessed, and it stipulated that Hughes considered "22½ cents per hour equal to the prevailing rate of wages for men of my ability."

When the work was completed Hughes signed a receipt in full, but afterward undertook to recover $170.50, the difference between the pay that he received and the union rate of wages, on the ground that the union rate was the prevailing rate of wages for a legal day's work. The case was decided in October last. Justice Roesch said last evening that in rendering the decision he left the constitutionality of the statute to be tested in the higher courts. Justice Roesch continued:

"Many men prominent in labor unions were called to testify as to the prevailing rate of wages in the painters' trade, and I was satisfied that in this case the contractor had taken advantage of the plaintiff's necessities and had paid him less than the prevailing rate. As to the paper which plaintiff had signed, I looked upon it as having been substantially signed under duress."

Mr. Kellogg, in his brief on the appeal from Justice Roesch's decision, contends that the labor law, in so far as it provides that the wages for public work shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a legal day's work in the same trade or calling in the locality where the work is performed, and that every contract for the construction of a public work shall contain a provision that the same shall be void and of no effect unless such rate is paid by the contractor to his employes, is vicious legislation, and unconstitutional and void. He further contends that the provisions of that statute are unconstitutional, inasmuch as they conflict with the United States Constitution, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The brief declares that the effect of such a statute would be the compulsion of the payment of a uniform rate to every employe in the same trade or calling, irrespective of his ability or industry, thus stifling all competition. If the Legislature has the power to regulate the wages for labor done on public work, Mr. Kellogg says, it has the power to regulate the wages of labor in every branch of trade. If its right to regulate wages is upheld, it may further restrict the freedom of contract between employer and employe, and subject both to its tutelage in other matters which heretofore have been considered as wholly outside of legislative authority.

The Court reserved decision on the appeal.

SAY SHEPARD WAS DRUNK.

Witnesses Testify Against the Soldiers' Home Commandant.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The committee of the State Board of Charities to-day resumed the investigation of the charges made against Col. Charles O. Shepard, Commandant of the Soldiers' Home, by six of the nine Trustees.

Miss Eva A. Aulls, formerly confidential clerk and stenographer of Col. Shepard, was the first witness called. She was on the stand nearly two hours. She testified that she had never seen Col. Shepard in an intoxicated condition during her employment at the home, and that, so far as her observations went, he was always kind and humane in his treatment of the inmates. Miss Aulls resigned her position at the home last December.

The next witness was the home architect, Thomas Fogarty. He testified that the local Trustees had never attempted to influence him in the purchase of lumber or building material for the home. He said he did not remember ever having seen Col. Shepard under the influence of liquor.

At the afternoon session Trustee H. S. Finch of Tioga County was examined. His testimony on the whole was damaging to Col. Shepard. The witness said that he had visited the home quite frequently during Col. Shepard's incumbency and that he had seen much of him during that time. Mr. Finch said that in his opinion Col. Shepard was unfit to occupy his present position by reason of his intemperate habits and his erratic temperament.

The sensation of the day was the arrival at headquarters of Sheriff James Faucett of Steuben County, who was the next witness before the committee. He testified that he was present in February, 1898, when the committee of the State Legislature was at the home; that Col. Shepard ordered wine brought to the chapel, and that he served it to those present.

The next witness was John J. McGuire of the home. He said that Col Shepard had often been intoxicated while on duty. McGuire stated that Col. Shepard had been drunk at least 100 times since he assumed command at the home.

The present session will probably last the remainder of the week. Jen. Daniel E. Sickles, President of the Board of Trustees, arrived at the home last night and will remain during the session.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN A BANK

Cashier of Georgia Institution Shoots a Teller and Himself.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Jan. 16.—Capt. J. W. Murphy, cashier of the Third National Bank, instantly killed Teller P. T. Shutze this morning, and then committed suicide. The murder and suicide occurred while the bank was filled with customers and the full corps of clerks.

Capt. Murphy, who did the shooting, was formerly Assistant State Treasurer and a well-known politician. He has been one of the most prominent business men of the city for a number of years, but in recent months he had been in ill-health, and has suffered two strokes of paralysis. It is believed that he was temporarily insane when the shooting was done, as he and Shutze had long been the closest of friends.

Evidence before the Coroner's jury shows that Murphy, presumably insane, placed the pistol close to the temple of Mr. Shutze and fired. He then placed the pistol in his own mouth and fired twice, both balls penetrating his brain. Both men leave families.

THE EAST SIDE'S MORALS

University Settlement Places Responsibility on Tammany.

Ex-Speaker Reed Makes an Address at the Annual Meeting—Work of the Society.

The charge that under the present municipal administration the lower east side has relapsed into a deplorable condition of material and moral uncleanliness was made at the annual meeting of the University Settlement Society, and of the Woman's Auxiliary, held at the settlement house, Eldridge and Rivington Streets, yesterday afternoon, at which Seth Low, President of the society, presided, and ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed was present and delivered an address. The charge was made by James B. Reynolds, head worker of the society, who, in telling about the work done during the year, said:

"In only one thing have we had cause for disappointment and depression, and that is in the material and moral condition of our district. Those who remember how admirably the work of keeping the streets clean was performed by Col. Waring [Applause] must know how dirty the streets about here are now, and how unclean morally the district has become again.

"The present attitude of the police force toward the latter evil will perhaps best be understood from a remark made to one of our workers by a policeman stationed in a neighborhood where vice is openly practiced, under the very nose of the police. The worker asked him what he was doing there, and he replied: 'I'm minding my own business. That's what I was sent here to do.'

"A public school teacher told me that the moral training of the pupils, owing to the influences of their surroundings, was a task of ever-increasing difficulty. If the public authorities will not do what is needed in this quarter, we shall ourselves have to do the best we can toward bringing about a better condition of things."

Of the good done in the new building, Mr. Reynolds said the roof garden, where their own orchestra supplied music once a week, had been an inestimable boon, being the only place where the people of the district could find a certain provision for fresh air during the hot months. Through the generosity of Jacob H. Schiff, who had presented twenty-five bicycles to the settlement, ten for girls and fifteen for boys, a bicycle club had been formed. To Mrs. Nicholas Fish they were indebted for the concerts being given monthly throughout the Winter. A bathing establishment with twelve baths was also being fitted up in the basement, but $500 would be required before it could be opened and operated.

The report of the Woman's Auxiliary was read by Mrs. Nicholas M. Butler, the Secretary, who made an appeal for funds for the kindergarten section. This boasted sixty children, she said, all that could be taken at present, but no fewer than 125 were on the waiting list. During the year, Mrs. Butler said, the Woman's Auxiliary had raised $5,000.

Mrs. Edward M. Hewitt, Vice President of the Woman's Auxiliary, also spoke of the work accomplished and being done, and that it is hoped to accomplish, and lauded the school of music, in which the piano, violin, and singing are taught. The kind of music for which it inculcated a predilection was an antidote to the music of the streets and the music of the Bowery halls, which was debasing the taste of their clientele to the lowest possible level.

President Low, in a graceful speech, introduced ex-Speaker Reed, who took for his theme the obligation that the swift in the race of life are under to stop now and then and extend a helping hand to their straggling brethren. The Almighty, said he, had seen fit to bind human beings together more closely than is sometimes realized. The tendency was to leave others behind, but there was something in the nature of man that forced him to stop and help the weaker brother, or else suffer the pains and penalties of not doing so. Selfishness, the great master of the human race, might well be the impelling factor, for aside from the brotherly love which ought to animate people, it was to the interest of each and every one that their fellows should be lifted to the height of their progress. Nowhere was this uplifting process more needed than on the densely crowded lower east side.

"Men come to the cities," he continued. "Why? None can tell. Poets have pointed out that the delights of the city pale in comparison with those of the country. All literature is full of the squalor of the town. Yet men flock to the city when deserted farms and broad, fruitful acres are waiting to be occupied. The underlying reason, it seems to me, is that we are fond of our kind, of each other's society.

"It also seems to me that there is a second underlying reason, and, though it may sound like a nine-teenth assertion, I venture to say that nine-tenths of the culture and knowledge we possess come of contact with our fellow-beings. We exchange ideas as we exchange merchandise, but in this interchange of sentiment, thought, and feeling we lose nothing that we impart, and we gain by everything that is imparted to us. Knowledge must be buttressed up by numbers. It is very lonesome life men lead who become aware of truths before their time. Men realize that for their own sakes they must help their fellows. Whenever man ceases to help his fellow-man the race will be no more."

The following were elected or re-elected members of the Council: Richard Watson Gilder, W. Everit Macy, Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., William M. Sloane, and Henry Taft.

BATTLE WITH ARMED ROBBERS.

One Man Seriously Wounded by the Marauders at Farnumsville, Conn.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 16.—Four burglars made an attempt to rob the Post Office at Farnumsville, ten miles from this city, this morning. Their work on one of the safes in the building awakened the families which lived in a tenement over the store. R. E. Kies, Superintendent of the Farnumsville Cotton Mills, and Charles F. Kempton, both armed, went down the stairs and stood at the front door of the store.

The burglars heard the two men coming down the stairs and made a rush through one of the front windows, when a fight with revolvers began. Kies and Kempton kept up a lively fire, and each one of the four burglars was armed and took a hand in the battle as soon as he reached the outside.

All the men were wildly excited, and, although they were firing at short range, only two bullets took effect. Both of these hit Kempton, one in the jaw and the other in the ribs. His condition is serious, but it is thought that he has chances of recovery.

All four robbers escaped, and, so far as is known, none of them was hit by bullets. As soon as the shooting was over the town was aroused, a crowd collected, and an improvised posse started in hot pursuit in teams and on foot. The four men were traced through Northbridge and as far as Upton, where all traces of them were lost. They had failed to open the safe.

GETS VERDICT FOR $15,000.

Buffalo Woman Recovers Damages for Injuries.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—Harriet F. Parsons, wife of R. Grover Parsons, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, was granted a verdict of $15,000 this morning in her suit to recover $20,000 for personal injuries from the Terminal Railroad of Buffalo, the town of Hamburg, and Smith & Lally, a Cleveland contracting firm.

Mrs. Parsons was one of a party returning in a tally-ho from the Hamburg Fair in September, 1897. The vehicle was overturned by a pile of dirt in the middle of the road. Mrs. Peter C. Deming, one of the party recovered a verdict of $8,000 in a damage suit last year.

SETTLERS GO TO CANADA.

Nearly 14,000 with $2,000,000 Went from This Country Last Year.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 16.—The Superintendent of Immigration has received reports from most of his agents in the United States and estimates that nearly 14,000 settlers from the Republic have become residents of Canada during the past year. A conservative estimate places the wealth of these persons at $2,000,000.

The prospects for increasing the number of settlers from the United States during the season of 1900 are very encouraging. Kansas and Arkansas supplied the greater part of those who came.

BRITAIN AND THE BOERS

MR. SHEARMAN ON THE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters of all the Boer advocates display almost total ignorance of facts. They all assume that the ground of quarrel between the British and the Boers is over the question whether Britons and Americans should have the right of naturalization in the Transvaal without renouncing their allegiance to Great Britain or America. This is simply not true.

The whole foundation for the story is that the Orange Free State having, of its own accord, and without the slightest pressure, granted this privilege, the British Government requested the Transvaal to do the same, and that some argument was necessary to persuade Paul Krüger to yield upon this point. But he did yield, long before the slightest threat of force was made; and there has never been any issue upon this point since he yielded; because it was the unanimous wish of all the people of Dutch origin in South Africa outside of the Transvaal, and of many of them inside the Transvaal, that this point should be conceded. The war has not, and never has had, anything to do with this question.

These correspondents next assume that the war has been waged solely over the question whether foreigners should be naturalized, either in five years or in seven years. This, also, is not true. In substance, it is not even true that the war has arisen over the question of naturalization at all. The real cause of the difficulty was the gross injustice, insolence, corruption, and oppression with which the Boer Government treated all foreigners.

The British representatives came to the conclusion that, instead of demanding redress in detail for all the scores of wrongs committed by the Boer Government, and the prevention of many similar acts in the future, it would be better to accept a compromise, by which the Outlanders, constituting two-thirds of all the residents in the Transvaal, should be allowed to elect one-fourth of its Legislature.

Under tremendous pressure from his Dutch neighbors Paul Krüger sullenly conceded something of this kind in form, but persisted to the last in reserving to himself an absolute right to interpose a veto upon all naturalizations, and also to so fix up the representation that the Outlanders should have no chance to elect so much as one-eighth of the Legislature and no certainty of electing any.

When asked to enter into a conference for the purpose of settling the details of his pretended reforms, he first flatly refused; and then, under great pressure from his fellow-Dutchmen, he offered to agree to a conference, provided Great Britain would stipulate never to ask anything more of him as long as the world stood. This was obviously absurd. Neither Great Britain nor the United States of America would ever make such a stipulation with any power on the face of the globe; nor ought they to do so.

Some of your correspondents undertake to defend the action of the Boer Government toward the sixty Outlanders, including six Americans, who were convicted in 1896 of having planned an insurrection, although they had all tried to stop the Jameson raid. There is hardly a student of criminal law who does not know that their statement of law is entirely incorrect.

Take, first, your Irish correspondents, who fiercely declare that if the Outlanders had been convicted of the same offense in Great Britain, they would have been hanged or blown from the mouths of guns. The simple answer to this is that the same offense has been repeatedly committed in Great Britain and Ireland during the last fifty years; that many persons have been convicted, and that not in a single instance was even one of them sentenced to death. The last death sentences, even for overt acts of treason, were rendered in 1848. In those cases the persons convicted had not merely secreted arms with a view of insurrection, but had actually commenced open war and killed some British soldiers.

Your Irish correspondents seem to think that the Boers are fully justified in doing anything to Englishmen which England ever did to Irishmen, a century or so ago. I do not. I think that the treatment of Ireland by the English Government, in the last century, was very wicked. A vast majority, even of Englishmen, think so today, and are anxious to put Ireland upon a footing of perfect equality with England. But even if this were not so, that is no good reason for refusing to sympathize with the British, when they are struggling to obtain justice in South Africa, especially when they ask this justice, not for themselves alone, but for Americans and all other nations.

Russian government at home is abominable, and still I sympathized heartily with Russia in her efforts to compel the still more brutal Government of Turkey to do justice in 1877 and 1878. Even if the British were a bad people, which they are not, it would be perfectly absurd to refuse to sympathize with them, when they are seeking to secure justice for all other nations in some other part of the world. This whole line of argument is similar to that with which every effort at reform is met, "Why do you not first reform something else?"

Appealing, however, not to your Boer correspondents, but to intelligent Americans generally, with reference to the points which, from this correspondence, it seems probable are most considered by Americans, let us call attention to a few plain facts.

1. The present war was actually begun by the Boers. They are now invading British territory. Why should we sympathize with the invaders?

2. It is said, in answer to this, that the British intended to invade the Transvaal, and would have been the first to do so, if the Boers had not been the first to fight. This has not been proved, and it could easily be proved that the British would not have invaded the Transvaal if the Boers had not begun the war. The peace party in England was so strong that, even if it were a minority, it would have been quite strong enough to compel a peaceful settlement if Mr. Krüger had been at all disposed for peace.

3. The real question is, therefore, whether there was sufficient justification for massing a large number of troops upon British soil in South Africa. The present state of affairs has proved that this policy was justified. The tremendous preparations made by the Boers for war, years in advance of any English preparation, show that they were very dangerous neighbors, against whom it was necessary that the British should be prepared to defend themselves.

4. Nobody has attempted to deny the corruption, rapacity, and oppression of the Boer Government. All that has been said in reply is that similar things could have been said as truly of Great Britain 100 years ago, and can as truly be said of some parts of our own country to-day.

5. The government in New York City, it is said, is just as corrupt and rapacious as that of the Transvaal. Probably this is true. I only wish that there were a large majority of voters in this city, as there was in the Transvaal, who desired to put an end to this state of things; and if the minority then refused to the majority any right to vote, I should rejoice to see a revolution started in our midst. And if such a majority happened to have been born in New England, and were on that account denied the right to vote, I should heartily sympathize with New England if she would assist our revolution.

6. It is said that the courage and skill with which the Boers fight are a proof of their superiority. If so, then the red Indians are our superiors and stand in the forefront of the human race; for the Boers are not half as persistent or skillful fighters as the Apaches or the Modocs were, nor half as brave as the negro savages of the Soudan.

7. It is claimed that the Boers have an absolute right to possess the Transvaal, because they entered there first, and have scattered themselves over a territory of which they cannot occupy or improve a thousandth part. If this is true, then we have grievously sinned against all the red Indians, who had scattered themselves over this continent, before our ancestors came here. And any ten men choosing to go out into a new territory covering a million square miles have an absolute right to forbid the entrance of any other men upon that territory. I recognize no such right. I deny the right of the Boers, or of any other 60,000 people, white, black, or red, to map out even 100,000 square miles and to forbid all the rest of the human race to enter the country except on condition of becoming their serfs.

8. It is said that the Boers must be fighting for their freedom, or their right to self-government, because, although there is not the slightest pretense that anybody wants to deprive them of either of these, they are, nevertheless, fighting so valiantly. But all history shows that men will fight more desperately for the privilege of enslaving others than they will even for their own liberty. There is nothing which the average man loves so much as the power to tyrannize over somebody below him. His own liberty is a small matter compared with this. The history of our own civil war is ample proof of this fact. But it has been proved over and over again in all history. The Boers are not fighting for liberty or independence. Of those rights they are secure, in any event, and they know it. They are fighting for the right of exclusive domination. They are fighting, just as the poor whites of the South did from 1861 to 1865, to prevent what they regard as an inferior race from being put upon a footing of equality with themselves.

9. It is asked why, if the British Government is beneficent, the Dutch farmers of Cape Colony are inclined to rebel against it, and to join the forces of the Transvaal. The blindness and madness of race sympathy and race hatred are quite enough to account for this, just as they accounted for the fury with which Austrians fought to enslave Italians, even though in doing so they fought to enslave themselves. Their own liberty never counted for anything with them, as compared with the liberty of kicking and cuffing an Italian. Why do Turks fight to enslave Armenians? Turkish soldiers are most brutally treated, receive no pay, receive no attention when they are wounded but are left to rot. Nevertheless, they will fight to enslave Christians, just as long as other Christians will allow them to do so.

10. The blindness of this race hatred is manifested in the present attitude of Germans and other Europeans in this country. Not one of them has ever suffered the slightest injury from the British. Millions of them have fled to this country, to escape from the oppressions of their own Governments. Yet nearly all of them would heartily sympathize with a European invasion of Great Britain, undertaken with the express purpose of destroying its freedom and bringing it under the military dominion of those Governments, which now compel all their subjects to submit for several years in their lives to the cuffs, oaths, contempt, and brutality of military officers. Read "Trooper 3,809."

11. A further striking illustration is furnished in the race hatred which leads so many Irish Roman Catholics to sympathize clamorously with a bigoted Protestant tribe like the Boers who will not allow a single Roman Catholic to hold the smallest office, and who would, if they could, banish every Roman Catholic from their country. Great Britain, on the other hand, gives to all Roman Catholics absolutely equal rights, allowing them to hold nearly every office in Ireland and a large number of offices in England, while in South Africa most of the British Prime Ministers have been Irish Roman Catholics, and in Australia Irish Roman Catholics have held many of the highest offices.

I observe with great satisfaction the Boer resolutions offered, and sometimes passed, in certain Boards of Aldermen. We all know these Aldermen. It is quite natural and proper that they should sympathize with corruption, extortion, and oppression wherever they are found. These Aldermen are, moreover, eminently pious. They are quite regular in their attendance at church, just as Oom Paul is in his attendance at preaching. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

New York, Jan. 4, 1900.

BRITISH WAR MOTIVES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The cry "The Church is in danger" sufficed for generations to restrain English statesmen from doing a certain small measure of justice to a dependent neighbor people. To-day the denial of a like measure of justice to a few individuals, not a nation, is denounced by an English statesman as conclusive proof of the intolerant bigotry of Dutch Afrikanders; but only the tenderly sensitive ear of John Bull has heard the complaint of the victims of this intolerance—indeed, the victims seem to be very warm friends of those intolerant Afrikanders; there is a legion of them in the burghers' army. Instead of "The Church is in danger," the cry to-day is "Civilization is in danger," and a crusade is set on foot against the enemies of civilization in South Africa. In that cry THE NEW YORK TIMES joins with a will, seeing in the peril to civilization from Afrikander success the all-sufficient justification of this infamous war.

Before the war commenced the English gave out that the denial by the Afrikander farmers of citizen rights to the floaters at Johannesburg and the Rand was the specific wrong which they were called on to right. But the pretense was too thin, and now their cause is the larger and holier one of civilization. The war is England's crusade of civilization, and it is piously believed that all the civilized world—which is to say, the "Anglo-Saxon" civilized world—has co-equal interest with England in the triumphant issue of the Joseph Chamberlain-Jameson-Rhodes little war, which has grown and is growing. Such an outpouring of the spirit of brotherly love was never seen on this earth since the day of Pentecost as began after the eyes of our kin beyond the sea had been opened by the Venezuelan incident. Since then, even for The London Saturday Review, all Anglics, all English-speaking peoples are brothers. We, while this war lasts at least, know no distinction of American and Briton, colonial and home-staying Englishman, Tommy Atkins (R. I. P.) and boy in blue; for we are all Crusaders of civilization as those others of old were Crusaders of religion.

Crusaders of civilization do not, of gold mining or diamond winning; oh, no! Mr. Balfour in to-day's news assures us that England is animated by "no petty desire to add wealthy regions to an already gigantic empire." Why? Because "no mere acquisition of territory could compensate for a war costing so much blood and treasure." Though the question may be rude—like Gen. Trouvay's treatment of Gen. Lord Methuen—I should like to ask Mr. Balfour whether, before this war opened, he had any thought that it would be so costly an enterprise; and whether the conquest of the Afrikander territory by a picnicking excursion to Pretoria would not have been a pretty good bargain? Plainly he thought the gun wasn't loaded. But now both he and his uncle's Government see that even were the war to end next week by the irretrievable defeat of the farmers, the loss to England and to English capitalists—to say nothing of the loss in men and nothing of the breaking up of the business of the guinea pigs of the London Stock Exchange—must be well-nigh $500,000,000. What the ultimate loss in money, lives, and prestige will be, who will calculate? Mr. Balfour is a suspected witness as to the end proposed to itself by England in bringing on this war. A more impartial witness is Mr. Lecky. Lecky sees in gold hunger, that ancient auri sacra fames, the prime cause. This it is that made it a main object of the gang of conspirators in and out of the Cabinet to overthrow their (the Burghers') Government. The trail of finance runs through the whole story. How much fear England is a Jesuit in disguise; or shall I say, rather, a Jesuit all too frank, (I speak as a fool, as one fooled by the traducers of an honorable order of Christian men,) in sanctifying the means she uses by appealing to the holiness of the end—civilization. By the way, it is funny to find a scholar like Balfour talking of wars beginning triumphantly. Before Tommy Atkins and Gen. Buller, triumphs came after war or battle. "Let not him that girdeth him for battle boast as he that ungirdeth"—very good advice to Jingo.

But a prelate bearing the amplitudinous title, Archbishop of the West Indies, specifies another holy end aimed at by England in this unholy war; for his Grace, too, is a Jesuit without disguise, and lies for the honor and glory of England. This representative of English Christianity, as Labouchère tell us in our TIMES of to-day, directs his parsons, missioners, and catheists to teach the negro faithful and catechumens that "our troops are fighting for justice to the black people." Here we have an Anglican article of faith strictly for Sambo's consumption. In the board room of the Goldfields Company in London the mission of Tommy Atkins (R. I. P.) is credited with a slightly different purpose—to give gold-field exploiters a free hand to work the "nigger" double time at half present wages. Oh! England is so touchy and tender-conscienced about the rights of black men and Johannesburg floaters; but one asks with Juvenal, giving a slight twist to his familiar verse: "Anglos quis tulerit laeso de jure querentes?"

In fine, if civilization must go down in the event of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, nay, even the whole of Natal and Cape Colony, becoming an Afrikander State autonomous and independent, then civilization must be a pretty sickly plant. Si vis pacem, para bellum. How true! But what nation ever laid that maxim to heart as did this heroic race of long-headed men? I rather think civilization has nothing to fear from such men, if permitted to govern their own State in their own way.

JOSEPH FITZGERALD.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1900.

MINISTER RESCUES TWO BOYS.

Plunges Into the Water After Them with All His Clothes On.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 16.—The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Maessner, pastor of the German Lutheran Church at this place, saved two boys from drowning in the Vreeland Lake here to-day. The boys were skating on the thin ice, when they broke through.

Dr. Maessner was passing the lake at the time and saw the boys struggling in the water. Without waiting to divest himself of his clothing, the minister went to the boys' assistance, and after struggling in the water with them finally brought both to shore.

Startling . . .

But true—
that three-fourths of the Reservoir Water consumed in our cities is impregnated with impurities and animal life that are a positive menace to health, and should never be taken into the system. **Drink**

Londonderry Lithia Water

Which, as a pure and undefiled Water for table or medicinal use, has no equal.

Sold by dealers everywhere.
At all Hotels, Clubs, and Restaurants.

January

is a true Winter month; the air is bracing and crisp. Life can be enjoyed if the bodily temperature is properly regulated.

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underwear adapts itself to changes of temperature, and being a non-conductor of electricity, equalizes warmth and vitality.

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All Leading Stores and
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A Natural Mineral Water
FOR
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION.

There is but one **VICHY** water, and that is the natural mineral water from the celebrated Vichy Springs, France.

VICHY is bottled at the Springs, under direct supervision of the French government, which guarantees genuineness and purity.

Known for centuries, and recommended by the highest medical authorities.

SO-CALLED VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY.

Vichy Agency, 220 Broadway.

"I've lost my reputation."—Cassio, not Maryland Club.

Maryland Club Pure Rye

had established its reputation when men now old were boys. Unlike Shakespe

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Supreme Court of the United States:

439—The Adirondack Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of New York.—Argument continued by Edward Winslow Paige for the defendants in error and concluded by E. Burham Moffat for the plaintiff in error.

438—A. J. Daggs et al., appellants, vs. the Phenix National Bank.—Order assigning case rescinded and cause restored to its place on the docket.

100—Felix Jellenik et al., appellants, vs. the Huron Copper Mining Company et al.—Argued by F. O. Clark for the appellants and submitted by T. L. Chadbourne for the appellees.

101—Stanton Warburton, plaintiff in error, vs. Matilda B. White et al.—Argued by S. Warburton for the plaintiff in error and by Charles S. Fogg for the defendants in error. Leave granted to counsel for defendants in error to file an additional brief within one week.

102—Fred Stearns, County Auditor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Minnesota on the relation of James N. Marr.—Three hours allowed each side and three counsel to be heard on each side in the argument of this case on motion of W. B. Hornblower for the plaintiff in error. Argument commenced by C. W. Bunn for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Wednesday: 102, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, 114, and 116.

Calendar for Wednesday, Jan. 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Collector's causes, (jury.)
11447—Loewenthal vs. Hedden.
12018—Same vs. same.
12343—Same vs. Magone

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.

In bankruptcy.
—Beatty vs. Feldstein.
2181—In re Nat. Shear Co.
1883—In re Harris Levy
1930—In re Moritz Bauer Discharges.
1716—George Laubentracht.
1788—Oscar E. Sachs.
1754—Saul Prager.
1763—W. E. Chamberlin.
974—M. C. Anderson.
1786—Max Alexander.
1656—Weisstein & Kalk.
1657—Jere T. Smith.
1767—Isaac Davega.
1808—John E. Connolly.
1709—Philip W. Crawford.
1648—Morris N. Myers.
1778—Ely. Lessem.
774—John C. Fox.
1768—Henry F. Claudius
1402—Bickart & Lederer.
1705—Julius Kraft.
1760—Charles Reilly.
1752—Selane Cohen.
1714—Thomas Jolly.
1712—William E. Midgley.
1809—Abraham A. Klaskey.
1629—Theo. Demmerle.
1610—Frederick Bond.
1785—Bernard Springer.
1613—David Katz.
1717—A. & L. Silverstone
1727—Wolf Cohen.
Discharges under objection.
289—Albert B. Hilton.
1595—J. & L. Baere.
1701—George M. Lynch.
1611—Samuel David.
182—Louis Ninan.
Adjourned cases.
1270—Adolph Kuffler.
1443—John P. Bahrenburg.
1368—Rothschild Bros.
1466—Charles A. Tinker.
1563—Victor A. Wilder.
1671—Albert Hartog.
257—Max Peller.
Adjourned motions.
1570—V. Altman & Co.
1057—Tobias Kemelhor.
—Matilda G. Crosby.
1625—Louis Lowenshon.
1740—Anglaise Am. Soap Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Church of St. Stanislaus vs. Allgemeine Verein; Keuka College vs. Ray.—Motion to dismiss appeals denied, without costs.

Gannon, administratrix, vs. McGuire et al.—Motion for reargument and motion to postpone motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Page Belting Company vs. Peters.—Motion to substitute attorney granted, without costs.

In re appraisal of property of Brundage.—Motion to open default denied, $10 costs.

Meigs vs. Roberts, Controler.—Motion to advance granted, without costs.

Dohle vs. Armstrong.—Motion to amend remittitur granted so as to allow costs in this court payable out of the estate, without costs of this motion.

Siefke vs. Siefke.—Motion to substitute and prefer granted, without costs.

In re application of Barkley, to change attorneys in Barkley vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Motion to amend return denied, without costs.

To-day's calendar: 191, 173, 209, 202, 203, 204, 205, 208.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
83—Hallahan vs. Webber
12—Tucker vs. York.
13—In re Turbell.
69—In re Lawrence.
13—Walsh vs. Brady.
92—Brush vs. O'Brien.
60—Stapleton vs. Met. St. Ry.
91—Bernheimer vs. Hartmayer.
75—Conelly vs. Met. St. Ry.
59—O'Connor vs. Penn. R. R.
56—Met. St. Ry.
4—People, &c., vs. O'Brien.
41—Bracher vs. McBride
64—Smith vs. United St. Traction Co.
77—Worthington vs. London Guarantee & Accident Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Beekman, P. J.; Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeal from judgment of City Court.
8—Gowing vs. Warner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re N. L. Nly r Co.
2—In re Safety Third Rail Elec. Co.
3—Haffety vs. Lynch.
4—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Cohen.
5—Same vs. Rose.
6—Same vs. Marks.
7—Shepard vs. Shepard
23—Gallagher vs. Rogers Silver Plate Co.
9—Treman vs. Quinn.
10—Halloran vs. O'Kane.
11—Payne vs. Budlong.
12—People, &c., vs. Peck.
13—Pyrogravure Co. vs. Staber.
14—Reddy vs. Reddy.
15—Greenfield vs. Greenfield.
16—Davis vs. Davis.
17—Fox vs. Fox.
18—Medelna vs. Rominson.
19—Brown vs. Coler.
20—Richey vs. same.
21—Pickhardt vs. Pickhardt.
22—Mack vs. Warren, Medbery Co.
23—In re McElroy.
24—Hees vs. Dongan.
25—In re Fulton Av.
26—In re Riverside Park.
27—In re Montant.
28—Wimpfheimer vs. Caeser.
29—Prentice vs. Hazlett.
30—Pendleton vs. Harris
31—Rottmann vs. St. Mark's Hospital.
32—In re Miller.
33—Vanderbilt vs. Benson.
34—Pollard vs. Cohen.
35—Barenkopf vs. Nat. Biscuit Co.
36—Otis Bros & Co. vs. Nussberger.
37—Mayer vs. Jacobs.
38—In re Gluckman.
39—In re Cosgrove.
40—Inness vs. Bell.
41—Friedlander vs. Mayor, &c.
42—Steiner vs. Greenebaum.
43—Marks Adjustable Chair Co. vs. R. Momand Co.
44—Kessler vs. Linder.
45—Nebraska Nat. Bank vs. Davis.
46—Jayne vs. Ingram.
47—McGean vs. Gilon.
48—In re Whitehead.
49—Arnold vs. Arnold.
50—Simmons vs. Gunther.
51—Klossk vs. Feinberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.
4354—Hopkins vs. Hopkins.
4190—Bingham vs. Bingham.
4364—Kraus vs. Kraus.
4369—Newman vs. Newman.
4500—Oetjen vs. Oetjen.
4504—Clark vs. Clark.
4506—Perris vs. Perris.
4507—Kotshofski vs. Kotshofski.
4508—Levy vs. Levy.
4491—Thompson vs. Thompson.
4494—Weeks vs. Weeks.
4495—Isaacs vs. Isaacs.
4509—Lindseth vs. Lindseth.
4510—Jencke vs. Jencke.
4511—Ehart vs. Ehart.
4512—Feroster vs. Feroster.
4513—Sheinock vs. Sheinock.
4514—McClelland vs. McClelland.
4515—Marks vs. Marks.
4516—Kelly vs. Kelly.
4517—German vs. German.
4292—Noyes vs. Noyes.
4165—Fawcett vs. Fawcett.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.
4254—Mendelsohn vs. Berwin.
4260—Venner vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
4284—Schreiner vs. Schreiner.
4311—Gorman vs. East River Sav. Bank.
4313—Pike vs. Pike.
4318—Heller vs. Senft.
3422—Langer vs. Berger.
2172—Koezly vs. Koezly.
3360—Fuller vs. Waller.
3738—Crocker vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.
1448—Lavanburg vs. Pfeiffer.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4352.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Acting District Attorney McIntyre and Assistant District Attorneys Hennessy and Schwarzkopf for the People.
1—Phillip McDermott. 2—John Casey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.
10726—Davidson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10585—Watson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9398—Einstein vs. Dunn.
10645—Baker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10094—De Lesantre vs. Robinson.
10710—Hannon vs. J. H. Shults Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.
Inquest, 6821—3d Nat. Bank of S. vs. Green.
Inquest, 6869—Central Land Co. vs. Smith.
4176—Brady vs. Mayor, &c.
4121—Patterson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4296—Stanton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5709—Doorley vs. Electric Vehicle Co.
4313—Garvey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5605—Betz vs. Craig.
474—Rasines vs. Olcott.
5606—Lundquist vs. Levy.
5716—Mace vs. Mayor, &c.
4768—Olivari vs. Hughes.
1229—Titterington vs. Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co.
620—Cohen vs. Reiss.
4837—See vs. Garbarsky.
2053—Leotsakos vs. Vlasto.
3988—Markowitz vs. Gruft.
4651—Lewhowitz vs. Melzuk.
4362—Doherty vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4365—Bangham vs. Same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VI., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.
11313—Kister vs. Man. Ry. Co.
4441—Hannah vs. Anderson.
7160—Eggebrecht vs. Ehrich.
6461—Hinkle vs. Hayes.
1533—Wiedermann vs. Everard.
5250—Sweeney vs. Brennan.
592—Ward vs. Hasbrouck.
4672—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
4009—Raymond vs. Dittenhoefer.
4018—Reiman vs. Dreicer.
4113—McManus vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5361—Communipaw Coal Co. vs. Gray.
6806—Boehm vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
6782—Murray vs. Brennan.
6837—Hayne vs. Bottjer.
4803—Di Pascale vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4305—Buchanan vs. same.
6110—McKeon vs. Wallach.
4522—Steele vs. Hutkopf
2980—Holzer vs. Frank.
2329—Kissel vs. Flint.
4292—Mahler vs. Joseph.
5437—Schnitz vs. Sazuki.
5449—Bryant vs. Crimmins.
5972—Herrick vs. Guarantors' Finance Co.
6184—Montgomery vs. Ansley.
5242—Cuddy vs. Ralney.
5255—Marshall vs. Seelig.
4306—Masterson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4309—Franklin vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Margaret Hogan,
Mary A. Norton,
John Vogler,
Jacob Mayer,
Edward C. Williams,
Julius Stroheim. At 11 A. M.
Elizabeth Brinckman. At 2 P. M.
Phebe A. Dusenbury.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Contested wills at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
1502—James McKean.
1499—James Mullins.
1502—Winifred Suess.
1505—Clara T. Hewitt.
1514—Eliza Stapleton.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1153—Gustavison vs. Titus.
3068—Rosenberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
3712—Brook vs. Haff.
1115—Deutsch vs. Mandel.
1463—Weekes vs. Buthman.
2972—McNally vs. Gal. 920—Auer vs. Miller.
3781—Bloch vs. Met. St. Ry.
1570—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg.
1250—Salerwitz vs. Fox.
1569—Wolfman vs. Paris
2083—Toal vs. Soher.
3857½—Mahoney vs. O'Neil.
1031—Canavan vs. Cappelle.
1345—Bretz vs. Copeland
1106—Adams vs. Ricco.
3228—Shilkowsky vs. Gilles, same.
934—Klauber vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
757—Dais vs. Riglander
1779—Villias vs. Stern.
1814—Rockowitz vs. Reordan.
3895—Rodkinson vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
1885—Gross vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
1809—Fried vs. Met. St. Ry.
1908—Abott vs. Gunn.
1919—Everett vs. Meakin
1945—Streat vs. Anderson.
1899—Con. Steel & M. Co. vs. Stale.
1874—Rosenberg vs. Friedland.
1869—Gabriel vs. 3d Av. R. R.
830—Phillips vs. same.
1924—Ketchum vs. Belding.
1925—Same vs. Munn.
1926—Same vs. Bates.
1927—Same vs. Morgan.
1928—Same vs. Dreyer.
1930—Same vs. Knowlson.
1931—Same vs. Waldstein.
1932—Same vs. Smith.
1935—Same vs. Loft.
927—Pettigrew vs. Dietrickstein.
1912—Klenke vs. Haupt.
1914—Hutkoff vs. Lucas
1806—Shall vs. De Rigo.
1800—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry.
1133—Reichard vs. Mayer.
897—Goldstein vs. Zalt.
1204—Fiacus vs. Snow.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1421—Hibbard vs. McMonegal.
1024—Gerhard vs. Gebay
1033—Sodofsky vs. Alpert.
747—Strauss vs. Weissenthanner.
3696½—Haslacher vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3744½—Aronson vs. D. Mayer Brew. Co.
3745½—Same vs. same.
1321—Gilligan vs. Patton.
1577—Kenney vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1585—Thompson vs. same.
1322—Mehrhof vs. Clark
1253—Gerken vs. Ruppert.
1794—Soracco vs. Fiske.
1795—Tosi vs. same.
1592—Finster vs. Stolzinger.
1280—Grusky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1951—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Corn.
1276—Davis vs. Mt. Morris Elec. Light Co.
1948—Ringler vs. Kilger
1949—O'Callaghan vs. Hennessy.
1950—Ruetz vs. same.
1955—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Corn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on. Short causes.
3812—Goldstein vs. Ind. Order A. I.
3807—McCarton vs. Laughlin.
3232—Goldfine vs. Maas.
3872—Hugh vs. Ruth.
3882—Brauner vs. Gerson.
3889—Neil vs. Bomfield.
3845—Martin vs. Garner.
3602—Thornitz vs. Richards.
3891½—Bloch vs. Carpil.
2966—Kaffenbergh vs. Fleischman.
3966—Naday vs. Winterfeld.
3968—Ladegast vs. Ainslie.
Equity and non-jury cases.
317—Spence vs. Glass.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1951.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Gordon for the People.
1—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Tuohill.
2—Charles Reilly.
3—John J. Hanbury.
4—Christopher Kennedy, William McCarthy.
5—Antonio Trotta.
6—James M. Taylor.
7—James Licio, John Fitzpatrick, Percy Simms.
8—Mary Heinz.
9—Harry Donnelly.
10—Joseph Kennedy.
11—Thomas Mattemore, Richard McMahon.
12—Francis J. Curran, otherwise called Francis Casey.
13—William Ware.
14—Jacob Greenberg.

Pleadings.
1—Michael McDonald.
2—Joseph McGrath.
3—Herman Fuchs.
4—Louise Bergon, Ernestine Perrolon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.
1—Roland B. Molineux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and McCann for the People.
1—Frank E. Smith.
2—James Williams.
3—John Donety.
4—Timothy Minogue.
5—James Mullin.
6—Joseph Miller.
7—James B. Rodney.
8—Joseph Hirsch.
9—Michael J. Kelly.
10—William Kelly.
11—William Capo.
William J. Russell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Blumenthal for the People.
1—James Bedford.
2—Lizzie Wilson.
3—Nellie Olmsted.
3—Louis Bilee.
4—Elisio Mastrogola.
5—Blanche Dellageaune
6—Peter Riversales, Charles Masabon, Pierre Bonilli.
7—Moses S. Liepziger.
8—Joseph Esido.
9—Alexander Anderson.
10—Joseph Blanco.
11—Oscar Field.
12—Arthur H. Hopping.
13—Antonio Perez.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Ernst vs. Cohen—W. Benton Crisp. Hahn vs. Thornton—Louis Davidson. Lese vs. Mahlker—William G. Bates. Paget vs. Paget—John H. Judge. Rosenthal vs. Sander—Charles Donohue. Ernst vs. Feldman—M. Clelland Milnor. Hassard vs. Schneider—Edward B. La Fetra. Eckstein vs. Eckstein—John E. Ward. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Luke—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Matter of Wilson—James J. Neglis. Burton vs. Dempsey, (3 cases)—John E. Duffy. Simpson vs. Simpson—Vernon M. Davis. Kent vs. Friedel—Nelson Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—E. H. Ogden Lumber Company vs. Wetterer—Edward W. S. Johnston. Danser vs. Stephens—Mitchell L. Erlanger.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Mount Morris Co-operative Building Loan Association vs. Mattie Smith and others—Robert A. Tremper.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, Hirschberg, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.
63—Hutchinson vs. Manhattan Co.
77—Bengwenga vs. B. H. R. R.
82—Kilien vs. B. H. R. R.
24—Ramsey vs. National Contracting Co.
29—Hicks vs. Nassau Railroad.
44—Cociancich vs. Vazzoler.
83—Frank vs. Clauss.
86—Clapp vs. Moore.
87—Plath vs. New York Elevated Railway.
90—Smith vs. Firth.
95—Dorney vs. O'Neill.
97—Reynolds vs. Starin.
98—Everitt vs. Peyton.
99—Hollingsworth vs. Spectator Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Schaefer, J.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clarke, J.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Day calendar.
295—Geiger vs. Hansen.
449—Butcher vs. Cuthbert.
463—Benzenbeck vs. Claffy.
467—Travis vs. Goldy.
506—Sammon vs. Sammon.
455—Kalfus vs. Kalfus.
484—Molz vs. Parker.
488—Stack vs. Brooklyn El. R. R. Co.
489—H. E. Leverich vs. same.
490—Haggerty vs. same.
491—Haggerty vs. same.
492—D. T. Leverich vs. same.
493—Feeney vs. same.
440—Cleveland vs. Pomeroy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., —, J.; Part IV., Maddox, J.; Part V., Lambert, J.
3272—Reynolds vs. Candee & Krekeler Co.
1791—Lahey vs. Nassau R. R.
3432—O'Connor vs. Met. St. R. R.
2841—Strauss vs. Froehlich.
3377—O'Grady vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
1694—Lowe vs. City of New York.
3224—Madden vs. B'k'n Heights R. R.
3628—Holstein vs. Nassau R. R.
2471—Whitehead vs. Lee
2131—De Kalb Avenue Church vs. Kelk.
2035—O'Donnell vs. Nassau R. R.
1435—Connolly vs. B'k'n Heights R. R.
4075—Clancy vs. Met. St. R. R.
2724—Rauch vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3077—Lewis vs. Hoffman, Jr.
4052—Kunst vs. Met. St. Railroad.
2093—Cross vs. Saphir.
3271—Johnson vs. Lord.
2337—Singer Mfg. Co. vs. Frindel.
2906—Emmett vs. Met Street Railroad.
2589—Solotoroff vs. Davidsburgh.
2318—Glasheen vs. Manhattan Lighterage Co.
4444—Glass vs. Levy et al.
4457—People ex rel. Sullivan vs. Farrell.
1783—Farsari vs. Russell.
1853—Jones vs. B., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
2515—Bradford vs. Uhlman.
1695—Sullivan vs. Chelsea Jute Mills.
2001—Disler vs. McCauley.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.
1874—Evans vs. Gilbert.
2262—Peterson vs. Farrell.
1318—Larsen vs. Del., L. & W. R. R.
2980—Martone vs. Lindino.
3926—Wheeler vs. Nassau Railroad.
2524, 2525—Leeks vs. Brooklyn Ferry Co.
1938—Lewis vs. Nassau Railroad.
2899—Nelson vs. Masonic Life Association.
1745—Goldklang vs. Nassau Railroad.
2282—Schrach vs. Nassau Railroad.
984—Hodgins vs. Carlin.
3428—Ericson vs. B. H. R. R.
1751—Flanagan vs. same
2246—Shermak vs. Met. St. Ry.
3161—Graham vs. Silver & Co.
3041—Simonson vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.
Martha Smith, Kate Fulton, Francis J. Flynn, Matthew J. Cavanagh, John Garrison, John Green, Thomas Ryan, Thomas Moran, Carrie O'Neal, Louis Heaviside.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Hurd, Jr., J.
355—Driscoll vs. Smith.
346—Hirskowitz vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
368—Lister vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
374—Jacobson vs. Nassau Electric R. R.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The will of Julius E. Meyers.
The accounting in the estates of Mary E. Cortelyou, James P. Thompson, Joseph Haggerty, Ellen McGuirk, Hannah E. Curran, Mary M. Donnelly, Emeline Fithian, Albert Most, Henry Arens, Alice Hawkins, A. Gertrude Van Brunt, Annie McManus, Fannie Magnus, Adrian M. S. Hallert, James S. Schneider, Valentine Brockhauser, Johanna Schenck, Matthew Winnett, Margaret A. Harrison, and Ernst Von Au.
The estates of James S. Schneider, Lizzie Bowne, Edward N. Aronston, and Chester I. Foland.
The administration of Eliza Gidge.
The transfer tax in the estates of Michael Meseritz, James P. Rogers, and John Neidlinger.
Contested calendar at 10:30—5—Rev. probate of Robert C. Wilson.—The will of Mary Coleman.
14—The will of Annie M. Mosetter. 5—Real estate of Barbara Berker.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Garretson, J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
144—Queens Co. Ice Mfg. Co. vs. Mills.
145—Galtings vs. Denton.
146—Weinschenk vs. City of L. I.
161—Vernan vs. West et al.
162—Johnson vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
164—Meyer vs. Hoboken Ferry Co.
169—Far Rockaway Bank vs. Smith et al.
170—Goodness vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
138—Machemer vs. Little.
172—Kavanagh vs. L. I. Electric R. R. Co.
175—Carpenter vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
178—Skinner vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
179—Merwede vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
180—Lardur vs. Hazell.
184—Eppig as Executor, vs. City of N. Y.
185—Michaelis vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
186—Gibbons vs. City of N. Y.
187—Strong vs. same. City of N. Y.
188—Jamaica Savings Bank vs. City of N. Y.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 188.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY C. MANGLES, JR.—Henry C. Mangles, Jr., confessed judgment yesterday for $2,111 in favor of Grace D. Bishop for the amount due on his note made on April 3, 1899.

FINLAY BROTHERS.—Schedules of Finlay Brothers, dry goods dealers at 834 to 838 Columbus Avenue, show liabilities of $43,981 and nominal assets of $18,987, and actual assets of $10,464.

ELLIS, QUIMBY & MERRITT.—Judgment for $5,767 was obtained yesterday against Cornelius C. Ellis, Milton C. Quimby, and Edwin P. Merritt in favor of the Seventh National Bank on a note made by Mr. Ellis on Dec. 8, 1897, payable four months after date to the order of Mr. Quimby, which was indorsed by Messrs. Quimby and Merritt.

SAMUEL E. DUFFEY.—An attachment for $2,000 has been obtained against Samuel E. Duffey, lawyer, formerly at 220 Broadway, who disappeared last May, by Etta Forgotston on a bond and mortgage made by Mr Duffey on May 17, 1899. It was said that he had been traced to Fairview, N. J., where he went under the name of D. Edwards, but he subsequentlly disappeared from that town, and his whereabouts is unknown.

Out of Town.

KANE & GRAVES.—John J. Kane and Arthur W. Graves, doing business at Springfield under the firm name of Kane & Graves, filed a petition in bankruptcy at Boston yesterday. Liabilities, $47,666; assets about $10,000.

MOEN TOBACCO COMPANY.—Vice Chancellor Stevens, at Newark, N. J., yesterday appointed Jay Pen Eyck receiver of the Moen Tobacco Company. The assets of the concern amount to $8,000, while it has an indebtedness of more than $17,000.

WILD BROTHERS JEWELRY COMPANY.—The Wild Brothers Jewelry Company of St. Louis has filed a deed of trust on all its stock of jewelry and fixtures to Peter A. Picket, as trustee for the creditors. The total amount of indebtedness is placed at $57,000. No statement of assets is made.

THOMAS W. WOODWORTH.—Thomas W. Woodworth, a Price Hill real estate dealer, filed a petition to be declared a bankrupt at Cincinnati yesterday. His debts amount to $64,242.19, and his assets consist of wearing apparel valued at $50. His principal creditors are the National Printing Company of Chicago, $20,000; Times Printing Company, St. Louis, $15,000; the Albert Hughes estate, $9,287.54, and Adolph Ansbacher of New York, $4,003.81. Woodworth's wife, May, filed a similar petition several weeks ago.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISIDOR OLSTEIN.—Isidor Olstein of Peekskill, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,809 and assets of $44.

JOSEPH SCHNAPMAN.—Joseph Schnapman, salesman at 4 Bond Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,256 and no assets. He was formerly a manufacturer of artificial flowers and feathers, and failed in 1893.

J. P. KLATTHAAR.—John P. Klatthaar, clerk of 120 East Ninetieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,745 and no assets. He is a cabinet maker at 158 West Twenty-seventh Street, and was formerly a manufacturer of furniture at 176 Wooster Street.

SAMUEL FEINBERG.—Schedules of Samuel Feinberg, formerly a dealer in clothing at North Adams, Mass., against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed here a month ago, show liabilities of $1,883 and assets of $800, consisting of a stock of clothing at North Adams.

HARRY SCHWEITZER.—The petition in bankruptcy filed against Harry Schweitzer, dealer in poultry at Washington Market, by several creditors on the 5th inst., has been dismissed by consent of the creditors. At the office of Arthur Furber, his attorney, it was said that Mr. Schweitzer had made a settlement with his creditors at 90 cents on the dollar. His liabilities were about $15,000.

J. A. & A. T. BLEAKLEY.—James A. Bleakley of 368 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Alexander T. Bleakley of 10 West Sixty-fourth Street, both clerks, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,967 and no assets. All the debts were contracted in 1899, when they were in business as Bleakley & Co., dealers in dry goods and fancy goods. There are eight judgments against them.

HUDSON HEATING AND VENTILATING COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, a partnership composed of John K. L'Hommedieu and Shirley Tuck at 776 Eighth Avenue, by the following creditors: The A. A. Griffing Iron Company, $1,029; Robert A. Keasbey, $120, and Isaac G. James, $162. It is alleged that they are insolvent, and that on Dec. 5 they transferred orders on various parties to the amount of $3,436, to Susette Tuck, wife of Shirley Tuck, and orders for $478 to Dunbar & Ashley to give them preference. Mr. L'Hommedieu started the business four years ago.

ANTON FUERST.—Anton Fuerst, musical conductor at the Harlem Opera House, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,271 and no available assets. He has a violin worth $100, but he claims exemption for it. Of the liabilities, $7,977 is a deficiency judgment in favor of Elias Kempner, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 125 White Street, where Mr. Fuerst was interested in a building operation a few years ago. The balance of the liabilities is for legal services, painting, merchandise, and rent. Mr. Fuerst's petition was due to supplementary proceedings being pressed against him by two creditors, Kniffin & Tooker, on a claim for $53, and William H. Payne, on a claim for $81 for rent. He obtained an order yesterday restraining these supplementary proceedings for a year.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to David Gutlohn, employed at 98 Greene Street, who filed a petition on July 18 last, with liabilities of $123,850. He was formerly of D. Gutlohn & Co., wholesale dealers in furs at 115 Mercer Street and in Philadelphia.

Judgment Against an Exchange.

Judgment for $755 was entered yesterday against the New York Industrial Exchange of 44 Broad Street in favor of the General Electric Company for rent since Oct. 1.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. D. FARMER & SON TYPE FOUNDING Company—Benjamin Lissberger and another	$1,836
BARRY, Elizabeth—John Landers, costs..	108
BERNSTEIN, Isaac—M. H. Cone	926
BEARDSLEY, Eva M.—R. B. Adam, as President, &c.	113
BINNEY, Frederick—New York Telephone Company	36
BOHLING, Charles—Consolidated Gas Company	91
BLANKMEYER, John H.—George Ehret..	1,882
COHEN, David J.—The Mutual Bank	311
ELLIS, Cornelius C., Milton C. Quimby, and Edwin P. Merritt—Seventh National Bank	6,769
FURER, John W.—F. C. Clark and others	75
FANONI, Di Nicodemon—F. Della Vedova	74
FISHER, Henry—D. W. Shoyer and another	293
FRENCH, Richard and Josephine—Maggie Stanton	345
GINSBERG, Herman—S. Schey and another	44
HEISE, John—The Babcock & Wilcox Company, costs	23
HARPER, James T.—A. L. Smith	5,043
JOURNEOY, Edward—E. B. Ramsdell	303
KAUFMANN, Max—S. Hirsch	1,971
KENNEDY, James—A. Groth	160
KLENERT, William—M. Cook	153
LIVOR, Harry M.—New York National Exchange Bank	682
McAVEY, John F.—J. T. Abell, costs	23
MOFFATT, Katherine B.—D. J. Slawson and others	90
MOSSBACHER, John—Emil Levi	36
MULLER, William—E. E. Gross, executrix.	190
MALKOWITZ, Moses—J. E. Lodge, costs..	28
MANGLES, Henry C.—D. Bishop	2,111
McDONALD, John B.—F. H. Brandt, costs, &c.	174
McDONALD, John B.—Louis Minck, Jr., costs, &c.	173
O'CONNELL, William—J. W. Boughton and another	1,060
O'NEILL, Thomas—J. Herold	31
POWERS, Alice T.—L. Finegan and another vs. Travis.	190
REED, Ada B.—Rufus M. Stivers	652
ROSSI, Michael—Hallwood Cash Register Company	233
RODNEY, Patrick—David Mackay, Jr., Company, costs

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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BANKERS & BROKERS,
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Buy and Sell Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin.
Interest Allowed on Deposits
Subject to Check at Sight.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK.
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch,	Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank,	Queens County Bank,
72d St. & Columbus Ave.	Borough of Queens.

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BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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621 BROADWAY CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman,
Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie,
Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

American Hide & Leather Company

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds.

Total authorized issue	**$10,000,000**
Of which reserved	**1,555,000**
Present issue	**$8,445,000**

CAPITAL STOCK OF COMPANY.

(1) Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, with preference as to dividends and assets (total authorized issue $17,500,000)	$13,000,000
(2) Common Stock (total authorized issue $17,500,000)	11,500,000
Total present issue capital stock	$24,500,000
Reserved unissued	$10,500,000

Bonds dated September 1, 1899; due September 1, 1919.
Coupons payable March and September.

Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness or its equivalent.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, WITH PRIVILEGE OF REGISTRATION OF PRINCIPAL.

TRUSTEE OF MORTGAGE:
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND.

The mortgage provides for an annual sinking fund sufficient to purchase $150,000 face value of bonds at not exceeding 115 per cent. If not so obtainable, sinking fund is to be invested in securities approved by the Trustee of the mortgage. This fund with its accumulations will, it is estimated, amount in twenty years to at least the sum of $4,500,000.

Entire issue redeemable at 115 and interest; but no partial right of compulsory redemption even for sinking fund.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President,
THOMAS W. HALL.

1st Vice-President, W. N. Eisendrath.
2d Vice-President, E. L. White.
3d Vice-President, Theodore S. Haight.
Treasurer, C. W. Tidd.
Secretary, Charles A. Haskell.

Attention is directed to the following letter of Mr. Thomas W. Hall, President of the Company:

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY.
NEW YORK, January 4, 1900.

Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Company, New York.

"DEAR SIRS: In answer to your request for information in regard to American Hide and Leather Company First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, I beg to say that the total authorized issue is $10,000,000 bonds, of which $8,445,000 bonds have been issued, leaving $1,555,000 bonds in the treasury of the Company. Of these treasury bonds, $1,000,000 may only be issued upon the acquisition of new properties which shall become subject to the existing mortgage. The bonds are payable in twenty years from date, namely, on September 1, 1919; coupons are payable March and September; and the principal and interest are payable in gold coin. The Trustee of the mortgage is the Colonial Trust Company of New York. The mortgage provides a sinking fund for the purchase at not over 115 per cent. and interest of $150,000 bonds per annum. If bonds cannot be bought at 115 or less, the sinking-fund is to be invested in a manner satisfactory to the Trustee of the mortgage. Bonds in sinking-fund are to draw interest, which is likewise to be invested or used in purchase of outstanding bonds. The bonds cannot be partially redeemed for sinking-fund purposes, but the entire issue can be redeemed at any time at 115 and interest, upon notice as provided in the mortgage.

The total authorized capital stock of the company is $35,000,000, of which one-half, or $17,500,000, is 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, with preference as to dividends and assets, and $17,500,000 is common stock. Of this capitalization, only $13,000,000 of preferred and $11,500,000 of common stock have been issued, and of this upwards of $700,000 preferred and $350,000 common stock will be held in trust for the company for the purpose of acquiring additional properties or supplying additional working capital. The properties now owned by the American Hide and Leather Company and covered by its mortgage were formerly those of

W. N. EISENDRATH & CO., CHICAGO.	HALL, HAIGHT & CO., New York and Boston.	C. T. ROENITZ LEATHER CO., Sheboygan, Wis.
WM. BECKER LEATHER CO., MILWAUKEE.	STEPHEN DOW & CO., BOSTON.	JAMES SKINNER LEATHER CO., BOSTON.
WHITE BROS. & CO., BOSTON.	BERNARD & FRIEDMAN, BOSTON.	WALKER-OAKLEY CO., CHICAGO.
BUSWELL, HUBBARD & CO., BOSTON.	J. P. CRANE & CO., BOSTON.	E. C. COTTLE & SON, BOSTON.
MIDDLESEX LEATHER CO., BOSTON.	WATAUGA TANNING CO., BOSTON.	J. B. WEED & CO., HINGHAMTON, N. Y.
ALLEY BROS. & CO., BOSTON.	M. ROBSON LEATHER CO., BOSTON.	B. F. THOMPSON & CO., BOSTON.
LAMBEAU LEATHER CO., CHICAGO.	JOHN BLAKE, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.	JOSEPH HECHT & SONS, NEW YORK.
WM. TIDD & CO., BOSTON.		

These properties now represent about seventy-five per cent. of the upper-leather business of the United States. The business of the American Hide and Leather Company is that of manufacturing UPPER LEATHER and not sole leather, AND ACCORDINGLY THE COMPANY IS NOT A COMPETITOR OF THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.

The report of the Audit Company of New York, which has examined the books of these concerns, shows the average annual net earnings of all the properties as operated separately before they were acquired by the American Hide and Leather Company to be the sum of **$1,585,748.42, being more than three times the amount necessary to pay interest on the $8,445,000 bonds outstanding.**

These properties were acquired free of debt and encumbrance, and the Company assumed no outstanding liabilities.

I am familiar with the value of the various plants acquired and now owned by the Company, and in my opinion the conservative value of such plants as going concerns, together with the quick assets and cash now on hand, represents much more than the total amount of the bonds and preferred stock issued.

All of the plant acquired by the Company are now working at their full capacity, and the entire output is sold for at least sixty days in advance at satisfactory prices. The estimated output of the Company will be from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually.

The upper-leather industry is well known to be one of the most conservative and stable industries in the country. It has been largely carried on by old-established houses in the Eastern States and in the large cities of the Middle West, where most of the plants acquired are situated. Experience has shown that the industry can be established upon a reliable and paying basis only after long experience and the investment of capital for a considerable period. The value of the good-will of the various concerns which this company has acquired is consequently very great.

The demand for all the articles produced is constant and unfailing, while the records of the business for a period of twenty-five years show fewer failures than in any other mercantile or manufacturing business.

It has been customary hitherto for each factory to produce all or many of the various classes of goods embraced in the trade. Now, each factory acquired by the company manufactures that class of goods for which it is peculiarly adapted by situation and construction. By this division of labor, as well as by the common use of the best patterns and methods of manufacture known to the trade, a better article is being produced at less cost of manufacture. The saving effected in these various respects, and in economies of administration, transportation, etc., will, in the opinion of leading tanners, in which I concur, **increase the net earnings to more than $2,750,000 annually.**

Yours truly,
THOMAS W. HALL, President."

The new Company, according to the above estimate, should therefore make the following showing:

Net earnings, say	**$2,750,000**
Annual interest charge on $8,445,000 bonds	**506,700**
	$2,243,300
Sinking fund, say	**172,500**
Balance available for dividends	**$2,070,800**
7 per cent. dividends on $13,000,000 Preferred Stock	**910,000**
Surplus	**$1,160,800**

Equal to over 10 per cent. on $11,500,000 Common Stock.

The Audit Company of New York have made the following report:

MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & COMPANY,
Mills Building, New York.

DEAR SIRS:

"We have made an audit of the accounts of the following firms and companies for periods varying in each case from four to ten years, to wit:

W. N. Eisendrath & Co.	Hall, Haight & Co.	C. T. Roenitz Leather Co.
Wm. Becker Leather Co.	Stephen Dow & Co.	James Skinner Leather Co.
White Bros. & Co.	Bernard & Friedman.	Walker-Oakley Co.
Buswell, Hubbard & Co.	J. P. Crane & Co.	E. C. Cottle & Son.
Middlesex Leather Co.	Watauga Tanning Co.	J. B. Weed & Co.
Alley Bros. & Co.	M. Robson Leather Co.	B. F. Thompson & Co.
Lambeau Leather Co.	John Blake.	Joseph Hecht & Sons.
Wm. Tidd & Co.		

In these examinations we have deducted from the profits of the various concerns proper allowances for depreciation on buildings and machinery, and the maximum amount for management. We have added to the profits the amounts paid in each case for interest on borrowed money.

We certify that under these conditions the total average annual net earnings of all the companies and firms named above for the periods stated in each case amounted to the sum of **($1,585,748.42) one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-two cents.**

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
THOMAS L. GREENE, Manager."

Attest: E. T. PERINE, Secretary.
New York, September 19, 1899.

Reference is also made to the following letter from Messrs. SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE and Messrs. SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN:

NEW YORK, October 2, 1899.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.:

DEAR SIRS: We are familiar with the proceedings connected with the incorporation of the American Hide and Leather Company, the issue of its capital stock, the execution of its First Mortgage and Supplemental Mortgage, and the issue of its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds to the amount of $8,445,000.

We are of opinion that the American Hide and Leather Company has been legally organized; that it has legal power to issue capital stock to the amount of seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars ($17,500,000) par value of preferred stock and seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars ($17,500,000) par value of common stock; that of this capital stock $13,000,000 par value of Preferred and $11,500,000 par value of Common Stock has been issued in due form for property or cash, and that the action of the directors and stockholders in respect of the issuance of such stock is in due conformity with the laws of the State of New Jersey.

We are also of opinion that the Company had legal power to execute its First Mortgage, dated September 20, 1899, and its supplemental mortgage, dated October 2, 1899, to the Colonial Trust Company, as Trustee, to secure its First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking-Fund Twenty-Year Gold Bonds, and to issue bonds thereunder and secured thereby, and that the action of the Company in respect of the execution of said mortgages and the issuance of said bonds is in due conformity with the laws of the State of New Jersey.

We are, dear sirs,
Yours respectfully,
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE.
SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN.

To Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
New York.

Copies of the Mortgages may be had at the offices of the undersigned.

Application will be made to have the bonds listed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

OF THE ABOVE-NAMED BONDS **$2,445,000** HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE VENDORS, AND $3,200,000 HAVE BEEN SOLD OR WITHDRAWN FOR INVESTMENT. THE UNDERSIGNED **NOW OFFER THE REMAINING $2,800,000 BONDS FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT 101 AND INTEREST,** PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE **Colonial Trust Company, New York,** ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900, WHEN BONDS WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPEN AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1900, AND WILL CLOSE AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. ON THE SAME DATE, OR EARLIER.

ALLOTMENTS WILL BE MADE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO ALLOT SMALLER AMOUNTS THAN APPLIED FOR OR TO REJECT ANY APPLICATION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Mills Building, New York.

E. H. GAY & CO.,
131 Devonshire Street,
Boston, Mass.

January 11, 1900.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
January 15th, 1900.

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

In January, 1899, at the time of your last Annual Meeting, the Consolidated Gas Company was profitably engaged in the business of manufacturing gas and retailing the same at the price of $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The stockholders were receiving dividends upon their investment at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and the stock, by reason of these satisfactory and prosperous conditions, enjoyed universal favor and confidence on the part of the investing public.

On the first day of May, 1899, your directors saw fit to reduce the price charged to consumers for gas to 65c. per thousand cubic feet, its rivals and competitors perforce meeting this act by similar reductions in price. A ruinous rate war, thus entered upon, has resulted in serious loss to the stockholders of the Company, and in a reduction of their dividends to one-half of the amount previously paid.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, to be held on the 22nd day of January, 1900, finds a demoralized condition of its affairs prevailing. Dividends have been gradually reduced until they are now one-half of those formerly received, and the stockholders are confronted with the possibility that if the Company continues its present policy respecting the price of gas to the consumer for any period of time, the restoration of more favorable conditions may be prevented by the enactment of hostile legislation on behalf of a public that, having become accustomed to the present price, will tolerate no change.

A matter fraught with so much of vital consequence to those whose capital is invested in the securities of the Company is one that merits the serious and thoughtful consideration of every stockholder, especially in view of the fact that a continuance of the present disastrous policy of the directors may produce further reductions in dividends and even place the Company in a position where it cannot continue to earn its fixed charges. The stockholders are copartners with each other in the business of manufacturing and selling gas, and they owe a duty to themselves to demand and obtain at the annual meeting of the stockholders full information concerning the business policy of the Company, and before re-electing any of the directors to know whether a continuance of the course adopted by the present directors is warranted by existing conditions, or is to the best interests of the Company.

One competitor of your Company has already restored the price of the gas sold by it to $1.10 per thousand cubic feet. The other competitors of the Consolidated Gas Company, not being charitable institutions, would doubtless be exceedingly glad to co-operate with the Consolidated Gas Company in restoring the price of gas to a normal and proper level.

In the absence of very positive information to the contrary, this course would seem to be to the best interests of the Company, and no selfish aims or private purpose of any officer of the Company should prevail at the expense of the stockholders.

Your directors have recently purchased, by a certain private arrangement, a large number of shares of the capital stock of the New York Mutual Gas Light Company. It is believed by many that the price paid for this stock was enormously in excess of its actual or prospective value.

This transaction may have been a profitable one for the Company, but the surface facts disclosed warrant a close investigation into its details, and satisfactory assurance that it was not dominated by the individual interests of any person in a position to shape the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company to the accomplishment of his own ends.

It appears by a publication contained in The New York Herald of Jan. 4th, the correctness of which is admitted by the President of your Company, that on or about that date your Directors acquired control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. This transaction is one of great magnitude, and the details of it should be scrutinized with great care by the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company before ratification by them. The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company is a consolidated or parent company of a number of electric light companies, most of them absorbed on a most extravagant basis of valuation. As an instance of this: $21,000,000 purchase money bonds of the present Company were issued to acquire $9,200,000 of the Common Stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The assumption by the Consolidated Gas Company of the control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, with its enormous bonded indebtedness, and its $36,000,000 of Capital Stock, marks a radical step in the history of the Consolidated Gas Company, and the stockholders can certainly ask in all fairness that they be given a most thorough opportunity to consider this momentous financial operation after a submission to them of the full details thereof, before being called upon to ratify it.

It is understood that your Company has also purchased control of another great electrical company, but the persons directly interested are emphatic in their refusal to state anything concerning the price paid.

The belief is beginning to be held by many stockholders that they would receive much larger returns upon their investment, and their stock would have a much greater market value, were the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company divorced from the control of men having vast personal ambitions to serve. The stock of the Company is selling for much less than its actual worth, because its affairs have not been in the hands of men who have administered their trust with a sole view to the earning of as much money as possible by the manufacture and sale of gas, and the resulting payment of large dividends to the stockholders.

It is beginning to be felt that the stock of the Company is being used as a mere factor in vast and involved financial intrigues and in attempts at the accomplishment of far-reaching personal ambitions by men who, in their lust for financial power or the gratification of personal desires, have become indifferent to the interests of the stockholders of this gas company.

The stock of the Consolidated Gas Company is held very generally by legitimate investors, who have purchased the stock of the Company with the intention of permanently holding it for the dividends to be earned from the manufacture and sale of gas in New York. It is not fair that their interests should be subservient to those of men who, having many diverse and complicated interests, serve them at the expense of the stockholders. There are on the board of your Company many men of uprightness and integrity who are conscious of their responsibility as trustees for the stockholders, and who it is believed, will respond at once to the just demand of an expressed public opinion that they conduct the business of the Company in the sole and exclusive interests of their stockholders.

The stockholders have it within their power, by an insistence upon conservatism and of their rights to be fully informed concerning the business of the Company, to greatly enhance the market value of their stock and to obtain much larger returns upon their investment, by way of dividends.

The attention of guardians, trustees, executors, administrators and those acting in a judiciary capacity for stockholders of the company is especially called to this communication. A duty is imposed upon them of seeking full information concerning these matters which may affect the value of the securities held by them, and of asserting and enforcing the full rights of stockholders in the management of the Company.

It is desirable that as many stockholders as possible shall attend the annual meeting in person. Those who cannot do so, and believe that the directors should be called upon to furnish information concerning the affairs of the Company, are requested to sign the proxy which has been sent to them, and to mail the same to

GEORGE ALFRED LAMB,
c/o LAMB & VOSS,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
32 Nassau Street,
New York City.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.,
120 BROADWAY.
New York, November 24, 1899.
Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Company 6% Mortgage.
In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad Company, the following forty-five (45) bonds have this day, in the presence of the Trustees, been drawn for the sinking fund, viz.:
55, 172, 216, 351, 617, 630, 685, 698, 741, 840, 841, 853, 859, 991, 1057, 1068, 1078, 1135, 1146, 1313, 1314, 1399, 1581, 1622, 1630, 1710, 1777, 1861, 1884, 1965, 2009, 2086, 2105, 2112, 2374, 2388, 2405, 2570, 2585, 2625, 2650, 2707, 2712, 2724, 2833.
The interest on the same will cease February 1, 1900, and the principal of the bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.
A. W. MORRISS, Assistant Treasurer.

PROPOSALS. | PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $5,568,483.90 OF 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Tuesday, the 23d Day of January, 1900,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$2,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	368,483 90	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
450,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	300,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A PUBLIC DRIVEWAY ALONG THE HARLEM RIVER. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
300,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.		
500,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	1,650,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. Principal payable October 1, 1919.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information, see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
JANUARY 9, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty-five (45) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Taree of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

38	237	380	577	721	834	1120
63	240	387	606	744	845	1179
102	272	393	642	747	901	1193
113	319	412	646	767	910	1198
166	332	414	642	777	923	1207
178	363	428	693	801	1116	1327
231	374	558				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

New York, December 6th, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-five (45) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of March, 1900, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

LIQUID AIR

THE MARVEL OF THE AGE!

Indorsed by eminent scientists and leading magazines and newspapers. Liquid air will be used for many purposes—for refrigeration, as a motive power, in surgery, chemistry, &c.

TO-DAY THE
NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.
OF NEW YORK, N. Y.,
CAPITAL $5,000,000
offers a limited amount of stock at

$3.00 PER SHARE
(Par value $10.00, full paid and non-assessable.)

Positively no more of this stock will be sold at present price after Friday, January 19, 1900. Only two days more.

You who missed it in not buying Bell Telephone stock when first offered, don't let this opportunity slip by without taking advantage of it.
Subscriptions from one share to one thousand shares received by mail or in person. Make checks or money orders payable to Treasurer

NATIONAL LIQUID AIR CO.,
FISCAL OFFICE,
124 World Building, New York, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
25 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surp'us—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROES..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

The Pullman Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 132.
A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared, payable February 15th to stockholders of record at close of business February 1st, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books will close February 1st and reopen February 16th, 1900.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, January 15th, 1900.

Green Bay & Western R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has fixed and declared TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. to be the amount payable on Class "A" Debentures, and a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings for the year 1899, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, on and after February 1, 1900. Transfer books will be closed January 20 and reopened February 2.
MARK T. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1900, and will reopen Feb. 1, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 Wall St., January 17, 1900.
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date. C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treas.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17th, 1900.

At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executor.)
30 shs. State Trust Co.

(By order of Administrator.)
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music (with tickets.)

(By order of Trustee.)
50 shs. Atlantic Dock Company of Brooklyn.
108 shs. Adirondack Land and Investment Co. (Hypd.)
16 shs. National Bank of Republic.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$10,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Bds. 1916-1941.
$11,000 Lehigh Valley Ry. Co. 1st 4½ p. c. Bds. 1940.
$500 American Mutoscope Co. of N. J. 1st 7 p. c. Bd. 1906.
4 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
16 shs. Central National Bank.
77 shs. Phenix National Bank.
55 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
24 shs. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
$5,000 Nassau Electric R. R. Consld. 4 p. c. Bds. 1951.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Irving National Bank.
19 shs. Butchers' and Drovers' Nat'l Bank.
2 shs. United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
40 shs. Pacific Bank.
25 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
12 shs. Nassau Bank.
6 shs. Merchants' Exchange National Bank.
16 shs. National Bank of Republic.
75 shs. Citizens' National Bank.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
$5,000 Rio Grande Southern R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$10,000 Washington Traction & Electric Co. 1st Mtge Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Bds., 1914.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. National City Bank (new stock.)
6 shs. National Union Bank.
$1,000 South Carolina & Geo. R. R. 1st Mtge. Bd.
$9,000 Detroit City Gas Co. Prior Lien Bds., 1923.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
6 shs. American Surety Co.
9 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
$10,000 Illinois Central R. R. (Louisville Div.) 3½ p. c. Bds., 1953.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. German-American Investment Co., with 1 Founder share.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
48 shs. Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.
$20,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
80 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Hanover National Bank.
166 2-5 shs. Anniston (Ala.) Land Co.
100 shs. Texas Land Co.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
30 shs. Chatham Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
200 shs Reading Co. 1st Prefd.
$2,000 Chi., Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Consol. Bds., 1903.
$2,500 Missouri, Kans. & Texas R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
50 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
60 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
15 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
10 shs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. State Trust Co.
$1,000 Bergenfield, Bergen Co., N. J., School Dist., No. 72, 5 p. c. Bds., 1906-1097.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
45 shs. Empire Steel & Iron Co. of N. J. Pfd.
$1,000 Lake Cities Electric R'way Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Receipt.)
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
15 shs. Nat'l City Bank, (new stock.)
10 shs. State Trust Co.
13 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Fourth National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 11, 1900.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held Jan. 9, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons, Robert W. Stuart,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard T. Wilson,
Charles Stewart Smith, William S. Opdyke,
James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON,
Cashier.

OFFICE OF
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company,
Brooklyn, January 2, 1900.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year, and three (3) Inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900, at the office of the company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, and will remain closed until after the meeting.
T. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Notice to the Stockholders of The Victoria Coffee Mills:

Please take notice that a meeting of the Stockholders of The Victoria Coffee Mills will be held at the office of the Counsel of the Company, Frederick Beltz, Room 136, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to take action upon the unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors in relation to the voluntary dissolution of said Company.—Dated New York, December 30, 1899.

EDWARD B. McSHEEHY,
ARCHIBALD McNICOLL,
ALEXANDER McELWEE,
GEORGE W. BAILY,
Board of Directors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of the McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 West 14th St., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing four Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, January 2d, 1900.
J. LEISER, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 118 and 120 East Forty-second Street, in New York City, on Thursday, January 18th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

Transfer books of this company will be closed from 3 P. M. January 3d, 1900, until 10 A. M. January 19th, 1900.
D. C. ANDREWS, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago).

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Saturday, February 10, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close, in New York, in accordance with the by-laws, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, January 19th, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 13th, 1900.
C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

National Surety Company.
346 Broadway, New York.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Surety Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business which may come before it will be held at the principal offices of the company in the New York Life Building, 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 30th day of January, 1900, at 11 A. M.
BALLARD McCALL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 47 to 49 Times Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1900, at 3:30 P. M.
C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.,
NEW YORK, January 13th, 1900.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company on March 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 9th, 1900, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2nd, 1900.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SALT COMPANY.
26 Broadway, New York, Jan. 12, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the National Salt Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters (1¾) Per Cent. to the holders of its Preferred Stock of record Jan. 10th, payable Jan. 24th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. Jan. 19th and reopen at 9 A. M. Jan. 24th. Dividend checks will be mailed.
C. L. PAAR, Asst. Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22, 1900, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Feb. 1, 1900, and will open Feb. 1st at 10 A. M.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1900.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 16	196,634
To date this year	6,046,693
Corresponding date last year	11,202,531

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 16	$1,696,000
To date this year	$19,919,100
Corresponding date last year	$68,215,940

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	⅞	Illinois Central	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Iowa Central pf.	2
Am. Tin Plate	1	Laclede Gas	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	Met. Street Railway	¾
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	⅜	Mobile & Ohio	⅛
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅝	North Amer.	½
Col. Mid. pf.	⅜	North. Pac. pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅜	Pressed Steel Car pf.	2
Erie Tel. & Tel.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅛
Evans. & T. H.	1½	U. S. Leather	1¼
H. B. Claflin	½	U. S. Rubber	1
Hocking Val. pf.	1⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Nat. Steel	½
Chi. T. Tr. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Consol. Gas	3½	Pacific Mail	¾
General Electric	½	Rio Grande West. pf.	1
Glucose Sugar	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Int. Silver	½	Third Avenue	2⅜
Lake Erie & W.	½	Union Bag & P. pf.	¾
Manhattan	⅝		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	1¼	Louis. & N. coll. tr. 4s	1
Lehigh & W. B. con. 7s, asst.	2½	Louis. & N. unif. 4s	1
		So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1⅜

Bonds Declined.

B'way & 7th Av. con. 5s	1¼	Peoria & Eastern inc.	1¼

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Total transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday aggregated less than 200,000 shares. This is a record low beyond any average for months past. During much of the day brokers' tickers stood practically still. Not only were transactions relatively few, but the number of shares involved in them was small. Just before the close of business a little spurt came. Leather Trust common stock of a sudden became active and went up easily, and some other conspicuous stocks also scored gains. In the case of the Leather Trust strength seemed to come from favorable information authenticated in official circles; the plan for readjusting the Leather Company's capital accounts has not been abandoned, but in even more favorable form is presented again—and this time with support beyond what was formerly available.

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Easier money market indications are disclosed. Especially is this noticeable in the time money market. Many individual lenders and institutions putting out large amounts on time have dropped the rate down to an average of about 5 per cent. where over 6 per cent. has for some time past been ruling. The return of funds from the West has reached a volume sufficient to induce the belief in banking circles that danger of returning stringency is disposed of.

The evident determination of interests engaged in promoting new enterprises to proceed with slowness—being, indeed, obliged so to proceed—exerts effect. The establishment of easier conditions abroad is also an influence helping the money market here.

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While Wall Street is expending so small an amount of energy in market transactions there is crowding activity in matters of gossip. There seems to be readiness to invent and circulate every manner of fable—some representations gaining currency being shameless. Credit is treated with contempt and names that have stood high for years are assailed recklessly. Rumor mongering seems to have for its object malice more than money-making purposes, for most tales sent circulating are too utterly foolish to exert the slightest effect upon the market's course. Business rivalries are of a curious sort that reach such low levels; yet examples of just such mean character are kept in view.

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Commission brokers who are still advising customers to remain inactive as to the stock market report that there is a developing disposition among holders of funds to take hold of bonds; and many bond houses are filling large orders "over the counter." On the Stock Exchange the bond market does not much extend, but bankers who deal in bonds on their own account are busier than for a long time past.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE.

The annual meeting of the American Tin Plate Company was held at Orange, N. J., yesterday, when officers and Directors were elected, but no action was taken on the dividend. The balance sheet of Dec. 31 shows as follows:

Assets—Plants, real estate, patents, machinery, &c., $43,404,508; merchandise, inventory, $4,951,926; accounts receivable, $1,518,247; cash, $989,984; total, $50,864,665. Liabilities—Capital stock, preferred, $18,325,000; common stock, $28,000,000; purchase money mortgages assumed, $270,000; accounts payable, $1,056,239; surplus $2,613,426; total, $50,864,665.

A statement issued by a majority of the Directors at the conclusion of the meeting said: "The amount of capital stock and the amount authorized to be issued is $50,000,000. The proportion actually issued is $46,325,000. The amount of debts does not exceed the sum of $1,926,238.99. The amount of assets is at least the sum of $7,460,157.09."

The officers elected were:

President—D. G. Reid; First Vice President—William B. Leeds; Second Vice President—William T. Graham; Third Vice President—Warner Arms; Treasurer—F. S. Wheeler; Secretary and Treasurer—E. G. Applegate, Assistant Secretary—W. B. Wheeler; Counsel—James B. Dill.

The Directors of the company, with their terms of office, elected are as follows:

To serve one year more, George Greer, William H. Donner, and Cecil A. Robinson; to serve two years more, Warner Arms, James B. Dill, and Frederick S. Wheeler; to serve three years more, William T. Graham, James McLean, and James H. Moore; to serve four years more, Daniel G. Reid, William B. Leeds, and William H. Moore; to serve five years more, William E. Reis, Richard R. Quay, and James A. Mathews.

LEATHER'S MOVEMENT.

United States Leather common was the strongest active stock on the list yesterday, scoring a gain of 1¼ points on sales of some 11,000 shares. Since the announcement several weeks ago that the Standard Oil interests were in control of the company the quotation for the common stock has hovered around 16, and even on those days when the general market was weak the Leather quotation held consistent and firm. Insiders always buying in the event of any slight recession. It was this buying, indeed, that, some days before the public statement of Standard Oil control, carried the price from 11—where it had gone after the heavy slump—to 16.

Lately the Street has watched with much interest the movement of the stock, and when a rise did not materialize immediately some there were who were inclined to the belief that there had been no change in control.

But from semi-official sources came the statement that the change was as the Street had heard it; and now it is said that yesterday's advance marks the beginning of an upward movement in the stock which will be both decided and lasting. Coincident with the advance the Street again hears that the Rockefeller interests will be personally represented on the Directorate of the company.

SUGAR'S FRACTIONAL GAIN.

Sugar Trust stock, after a day of comparative quiet and little fluctuation, yesterday on sales of about 26,000 shares scored a gain of five-eighths of a point, principally due to profit taking by some few shorts who had sold at the recent higher prices.

There was no new news in respect to the property, but the fact was reiterated that President Havemeyer had decided to fight the independent companies to a finish, and was making ready to wage the war with such vigor that these companies would be glad to sue for peace. The independent companies, however, treated this oft-repeated statement as they have in time past—simply with the declaration that they would be glad to see the war over, as they as well as the trust were losing money.

Pending developments, the bears appeared yesterday to be content to let the stock alone, while, on the other hand, there seemed to be no strong interests ready to buy.

BIG ORDERS FOR STEEL RAILS.

The strength of Federal Steel yesterday was on the official report that the company has just closed a large order for steel rails at $35 per ton, to be delivered the second half of the year. It is stated that the railroads have recently been holding off in the hope that there might be a reduction in price; but, seeing none in sight, they concluded to place their orders and make sure of delivery. One order for 30,000 tons came from the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

President Gary of the company, discussing the belief expressed in some quarters that the strike in the American Steel and Wire Company would hurt other steel and iron companies, said: The idea is almost too ridiculous to dignify with notice. Such companies as Federal Steel, Republican Iron and Steel, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and the like, are all independent companies, whose business goes on whether there is or is not a strike in another company's plant.

"As for the general situation, there is no reason why the iron and steel trade should not enjoy a long season of prosperity."

C. P. HUNTINGTON A BUYER.

Discussing a reporot that the Stanford-Hopkins holdings of Southern Pacific, recently purchased by the Huntington-Speyer syndicate, had been sold to E. H. Harriman and Jacob H. Schiff, representing the Union Pacific, President C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific said yesterday:

"There is not a word of truth in it. I know exactly where and how that stock is held. And I may say, in passing, that I am not selling any Southern Pacific stock. Rather, I am buying it.

"As for the interests which you say purchased these shares, I can only say that some time ago they did purchase some Southern Pacific stock at my advice. But you can rest assured that they have not gotten hold of the Stanford-Hopkins holdings.

"As for our relations with the Union Pacific, they are of the best."

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

All the local traction stocks were yesterday more or less affected by the opening of the bids for the construction of the underground road. There were many views as to how the interests of the various local roads would be affected by the new system when built, and upon the fact whether these views were good or bad depended the temporary fate of the several traction stocks. Hence, with the varying views it is not surprising that the stocks showed irregularity.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit ranged in price from 67½ to 68⅝, closing at 68¾, a net gain of ⅜ of a point; Metropolitan fell as low as 162½, and went as high as 165, with the close at 164¾, a net gain of ⅝; Manhattan's quotation ranged from 90⅝ to 92⅜, with the close at 91½, a net loss of ⅝; while Third Avenue, least irregular of all, though weakest, scored a loss of 2¾ points on sales of 333 shares. It opened down 2¾ and rallied ½, only later to fall to the opening figure, where it closed.

HOPEFUL FOR THE FUTURE.

Tennessee Coal and Iron, which on the day previous had declined on the absurd assumption that it might be affected by the strike in the establishment of the American Steel and Wire Company—a quite independent organization—yesterday advanced a full point on trading of about 600 shares.

As evidence of the excellent condition of the company a bulletin put out by Dow, Jones & Co. yesterday stated, among other things, that the surplus profit on the operations of the company this year will be about $1,400,000, while "a reasonable estimate of the net earnings of 1900 is said to be $2,000,000."

GREAT NORTHERN'S TROUBLES.

Not a share of Great Northern was traded in yesterday, not alone because of the general inactivity of the market, but also because of the desire of the speculative element in the Street to await the outcome of the threatened labor trouble and strike of employes on the road.

At the offices of the company in this city no definite information had been received as to the situation, but in the Street it was said that an amicable settlement was not unlikely if only President Hill would make some slight concession.

FOR PENSION PAYMENTS.

Again yesterday the Sub-Treasury was a large debtor to the Clearing House, the total amount being in the neighborhood of $1,600,000. Over one-third of this amount was for pension payments, which have now begun.

DULLEST MARKET IN MONTHS.

Yesterday was easily one of the dullest days the Stock Exchange has seen for months, less than 200,000 shares being traded in. At times, indeed, the market was lifeless, and not infrequently the tape failed to record a sale for several minutes at a time. As an evidence of this lifelessness it is pointed out that not a single share of such a fairly active stock as Rock Island was traded in from about noon Monday until noon yesterday. Had it not been for short covering yesterday's market, dull as it was, would have been duller still.

ANTICIPATING A REPORT.

American Tobacco was bid up yesterday on the strength of a report that the annual statement of the company would show increased earnings. Reports of new competition were still heard.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of ten shares of Ninth National Bank stock at 90.

Gold to the amount of 1,500,000f. going to Havana by to-day's steamer.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list 40,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad.

Increase from 8 to 9 per cent. in Bank of Bombay's rate of discount.

Decision of the stockholders of the Western Car Company to dissolve the company.

Action by the directors of the Fitchburg Railroad Company on the proposed lease of the road to the Boston and Maine postponed until Jan. 23.

Decrease of $1,485,411 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $2,154,200 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio to be held in Baltimore to-day, when it is expected Pennsylvania Railroad representatives will be admitted to the Board of Directors and action taken on a merger of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

East-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week aggregated 134,175 tons, an increase of 14,873 over the previous week.

Members of the new Joint Traffic Association, the officers of the Central Passenger Association, and the Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association will meet in this city on Monday for the purpose of establishing a Joint Passenger Association.

Meeting to-day of the Southwestern and Southeastern Committees to consider an advance of three cents per 100 pounds in the rail rate on sugar from the South.

According to Indianapolis advices the present volume of business is considerably above the average of years past in January. While shipments of grain are light as compared with former years, the shipments East of many other commodity freights are in excess of former years, and the shipments of live stock, dressed meats, and provisions are now the heaviest ever known in a Winter month.

American Malting Company successor to the American Spirits Manufacturing Company in the ownership of the old distillery property in Des Moines, Iowa.

According to an official of the Northern Pacific Railway, the business of the company is most satisfactory, and the road's prospects for the next six months the very brightest.

Chicago advices that the December statement of the Atchison road will show an increase in net earnings of $250,000, and this in the face of a decreased grain and cotton business, showing that the general traffic is increasing.

It is said that eleven New Haven ice companies will consolidate into a corporation with a capital of $600,000.

Reports from Montreal that the differential rates on sugar has been abolished by agreement between the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways. It is expected that this action will materially assist Canadian refiners in competing with those of the United States.

Coal workers' wages advanced 2 per cent. by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, a second increase since December.

MR. SAGE AND STANDARD GAS.

A statement in regard to what has been termed Russell Sage's breach of faith in selling his Standard Gas holdings was made yesterday by interests who are identified with the Protective Committee, which purposes to secure a consent of the majority of the stockholders of the company to the plan not to sell stock without offering it at the market price to the committee, which consists of Directors E. A. McAlpin, Oliver S. Carter, John T. Terry, Frank Tilford, and Charles Dana. It was ascertained that last week the holdings of Standard stock of the late Wallace C. Andrews, amounting to 12,000 shares, had been sold, and it was stated on good authority that they had been acquired by the same interests that purchased Mr. Sage's stock, so that these two deals aggregate 17,700 shares out of the 93,211 shares, common and preferred stock, of the Standard Gas Light Company.

The statement in regard to Mr. Sage's sale of stock said:

From good authority, Mr. Sage obtained for his stock 140 for the common and 170 for the preferred. While the main stockholders have permitted it to go out to the world that Mr. Sage owned the Standard Gas Company, it was far from the fact, he holding less than 5,700 out of 93,211, showing him to be a moderate stockholder.

While his positive assurances for the past two years from time to time to the board, as well as to other stockholders, were not accompanied by a money consideration or acknowledged before a Notary Public, he made a more solemn pledge to the board, "that whatever he obtained for his stock" every other stockholder should have. Still he sold his stock.

Was not the Director who told him he ought to resign on his position as President of the company doing his duty in making such a request, even though, as Mr. Sage says, it came from a stockholder who had not any large interest in the company?

It does not seem probable that the parties who purchased Mr. Sage's stock at 140 and 170 would have done so had they not been satisfied the stock was worth that price.

Russell Sage shunned the subject of Standard stock and the attitude of his fellow Directors and stockholders. "I have," he said, "nothing to discuss and nothing to state except that there's nothing new. If I don't talk I won't be misrepresented."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for December is as follows:

Merchandise.—Imports, $71,547,273, of which $31,198,814 was free of duty. Total increase as compared with December, 1898, $16,400,000.
Exports, $123,285,165; decrease, $14,600,000.
Gold.—Imports, $5,480,246; decrease, $3,300,000.
Exports, $11,857,511; increase, $10,000,000.
Silver.—Imports, $3,027,271; decrease, $172,200.
Exports, $5,723,857; decrease, $104,000.

For the twelve months of the calendar year the imports and exports were as follows:

Merchandise.—Imports, $799,834,620, of which $350,814,004 was free of duty. In 1898 the total imports were $634,964,448, of which $268,384,173 was free of duty. Exports, $1,275,486,641; last year, $1,255,546,266.

Gold.—Imports, $31,194,964; last year, $158,163,952. Exports, $45,379,411; last year, $16,194,954.

Silver.—Imports, $30,844,981; last year, $29,131,389. Exports, $33,484,689; last year, $33,797,104.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@4½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 5½@6 per cent. for longer dates. Mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $224,116,593; balances, $14,943,731; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,659,563.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market 3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.83.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝@5.20⅝ less 1-16 and 5.16¾@5.16¾ less 1-16 @5.17½; reichsmarks, 94¾@94⅝ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 and 40 5-16 @40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—40c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The market for American securities ruled irregular and without any decided features. Business was restricted. The closing tone was steady.

Consols, for both money and the account, 100; Atchison, 19⅞; Canadian Pacific, 95; Erie, 12; Erie first preferred, 33⅜; Illinois Central, 114½; Union Pacific preferred, 76¼; St. Paul, 120; New York Central, 137; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 9; Northern Pacific preferred, 75½; Louisville, 82; Grand Trunk, 6⅞; Anaconda, 8¼.

Bar silver closed firmer at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅜ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅜@3⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 66⅞.

Bar gold, 77s 9¼d. The Bank of England to-day transferred £50,000 in gold to the India currency account. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129; Madrid, 29.30; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7.04.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Business on the Bourse continues favorable, owing to the easy settlement. Prices fluctuated, but eventually became firm. Rio Tintos advanced in the expectation of a considerable decrease in the visible supply of copper. Kafirs were fairly strong, owing to reassuring reports of the position of the British forces near Ladysmith, and were helped by London buying. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 20 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 20 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 68.10.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—In the absence of any confirmation of yesterday's war news, prices opened weak on the Boerse to-day. Subsequently they fluctuated, but improved at the close, in consequence of favorable advices from Western Bourses. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 16.—On the Boerse to-day prices were undecided and weak during the early hours, but closed steady.

Bombay Discount Higher.

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay was to-day increased 1 per cent., to 9.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Total transactions in yesterday's market for outside securities amounted, probably, to not more than 4,000 shares. Of this amount more than a quarter was supplied by Bay State Gas, while in the other issues traded in sales were in most cases limited to 200 or 300 shares. It was probably the most inactive day the curb has had in many months, and at no time during the day was business large enough to attract any particular attention. In this dull condition of the market prices were irregular. When sellers appeared it was generally only at a sacrifice that they could dispose of their stock, but, on the other hand, buyers were in several cases obliged to take stock at figures above recent sales. It was a narrow market, in which a few hundred shares on either side were sufficient to bring about considerable movement in price, although the general tendency seemed to be toward a lower level. Liquidation, which at times appears forced, has been going on in the market during the recent dull days, and although the amount of stock offered has been relatively small, it has proved sufficient to cause serious declines in a number of issues. Buying that is called good has not been lacking in some quarters of the market, but the majority of issues has seemed to have little or no support.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred was weak, and sold down to 23, a decline of several points from the last previous sale. There were rumors of the likelihood of another suit being brought against the company, but a more proximate reason for the sharp decline seemed to be forced liquidation. Trading amounted to only 200 or 300 shares, but stock was freely offered at the close at 23, and the demand for the stock was relatively small. As far as reported, sales of the common stock were restricted to odd lots. No report has yet been had as to when the committee which is now investigating the affairs of the company will complete its report, and the result of the investigation is naturally awaited with considerable interest.

NEW AMSTERDAM Gas common sold at 22 and closed at 22 bid, showing no change for the day, while the preferred stock changed hands at 46½, and ended the day with a 1 point loss, at 45 bid. Transactions in the bonds amounted to $50,000 or more, and these closed with a half point loss, at 95 bid. Good demand was had for the bonds early in the day, and they sold as high as 96, but several lots of the bonds appeared in the market and forced the price down to 95, at which it recovered fractionally, and the last sale was made at 95⅜.

WOOLEN GOODS, which has been very steady during the last few days, was in good demand, and in the preferred stock sales of 400 shares were made at 79. As far as reported, the common stock was not traded in, but the price of this issue was maintained at 23½ bid.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP preferred sold at 64, a point advance over the previous day's closing bid. The price at which this issue sold indicated that buyers of stock were in the present condition of the market, are obliged to pay relatively high prices.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE recovered to 50, which was an advance of 10 points over the best bid at the close on Monday, but, as far as reported, no transactions were effected.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION sold at 2¾, and later at 2⅛. It closed at 2¼ bid, a loss of a quarter of a point.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	22	23
New Amsterdam pf.	45	47
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	95½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	32	35
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76¾	78
American Bicycle	14	17
American Bicycle pf.	40	50
American Bicycle bonds	92	93
American Coal Surface 1st 5s	117	118
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78½	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	42½	44½
Distilling Company of America	6	6½
Distilling Company of America pf.	22	23
Electric Axle Light & Power	4¾	5½
Electric Boat	..	24
Electric Boat pf.	..	40
Havana Commercial	17½	19
Havana Commercial pf., ex div.	58½	60
International Pump	13½	17
International Pump pf.	63	64½
National Gramophone, ex div.	60	63
National Salt	47	49
National Salt pf.	79	80
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf.	92	93
Otis Elevator	20	25
Otis Elevator pf.	80	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	27½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	70	75
Standard Oil of New Jersey	493	494
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	83¼	84
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	10¼	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13¼
British Columbia Copper	10	11
Chicago & Alton sub	104	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	50	60
Electric Vehicle pf.	85	95
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23½
General Carriage	7	7½
Illinois Transportation	2½	3
*Markeen Copper	6	7
Mexican 5s	97	98
New York Transportation	9	9¾
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19¾	21
St. Louis subs	123½	128
Retsof	26	..
Retsof bonds	80	..
Storage Power	12¾	14
Superior and Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	197	200
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	28

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	104	..
Columbus

rate is almost certain now to be the openly quoted figure within a few days. New York funds sold at par.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	6	6½	Old Colony..	4½	5
Allouez	3	3½	O. Dominion.	19	20
Arcadian	20	21	Osceola	70	72
Arnold	6	6¾	Parrot	40	40½
Ash Bed	.30	.50	Pioneer	2	2½
Atlantic	24½	25½	Quincy	145	150
Baltic	17¾	18	R. Island ...	4½	5
B. & Cr. C.	30	35	Santa Fé	5¾	6
Bos. & Mont.	266	273	Santa Ysabel.	7½	8
Butte & Bos.	43	45	Shoe	30	32
C. & Hecla..	740	750	Tamarack ..	175	177
Centennial ..	17	18	Utah Con ..	27½	28
Franklin	14	14½	Washington..	1⅛	1½
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob.	13	15
Isle Royale..	23½	24½	Winona	4½	5
Mohawk	15½	16½	Wolverine ..	40	41

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A..	241	241½	C. Mass. pf.	60	65
Boston & L..	241	..	Fitchburg pf.	..	121
Boston & Me.	200	202	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Boston & P..	..	300	E. 6s	110½	..
Boston Ele..	96	..	N. Y. & N.	..	..
B. Gas 5s...	80	..	E. 7s	114½	..
Cent. Mass..	11	12	West End...	92	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	330	332	Mex. Tele ..	3	3¼
C. Stk. Yds.	135	136	N. E. Tel...	135	140
Dom. Coal ..	41½	42	U. S. Oil....	19½	20
D. Coal pf...	115	116	West. Elec..	40¾	..
Erie Tel	104½	105½	W. Elec. pf.	..	93
Lam. Store...	..	35			

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59@60. There was a sale of 5,000 ounces at 59½c.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Iron Silver sold at .50.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .22, 500 Belcher at .10, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .15½, 3,000 Cosmos at .02, 100 Elkton at $1.15, 1,000 Findlay at .15, 500 Golden Age at .06, 200 Isabella at $1.35, 200 Iron Silver at .53, 100 Kingston & Pembroke at .50, 700 Mexican at .34, 1,000 Marion G. at .01, 100 Ontario at $8.50, 500 Potosi at .30, 59 Standard at $2.85, seller 15; 1,000 Utah at .05, and 1,000 Work at .32.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.36	Savage	.14
Adams Consol.	.14	Sierra Nevada	.40
Belcher	.10	Standard	2.60
Best & Belcher	.20	Small Hopes.	.95
Breece	1.50	Union Consol.	.24
Bruns. Consol.	.29	Utah	.01
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Victor	1.00
Chollar	.22	Yellow Jacket	.20
Crown Point.	.08	Argentum Juanita	.19
Chrysolite ..	.06	Alamo	.15½
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Anaconda	.46
Con. Pa. Co. scrip	.05	Crip. Ck. Cons.	.15
Crescent	.12	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.10
Catalpa	.15	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra.	.50	Golden Fleece	.23
Eureka Consol.	.15	Isabella	1.30
Father De Smet.	.08	Mollie Gibson	.18
Gould & Curry	.20	Mount Rosa..	.57
Hale & Norcross	.35	Pharmacist ..	.13
Horn Silver..	1.00	Portland	2.30
Iron Silver..	.51	Specimen	.09
Kingston & Pemb.	.35	Union	.41
La Crosse.....	.14	Work	.31
Leadville Con.	.07	Damon	.20
Little Chief..	.16	Elkton	1.15
Mexican	.20	Findlay	.14
Moulton	.20	Garfield	.15
Ontario	7.50	Jackpot	.57
Ophir	.65	Pinnacle	.29
Occidental ..	.14	Tornado	.46
Plymouth	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	17.30
P. G. M. Co.	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Potosi	.29	Ala. Fdy. No 4	.15
Quicksilver ..	1.50	Grey Forge....	.15
Quicksilver pf.	8.00		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S.	14.50	Gold Coin. Cr. Cr.	2.23
Empire Copper	17.00	Golden Fleece	.28½
Gold. Magnet	.03¾	Isabella	1.37½
Independence	.75	Justine	.01⅜
L. G. M., B. C.	.25	Mollie Gibson	.25
Morenci Cop. pf.	2.03½	Mount Rosa....	.57
Anaconda	.41¾	Old Gold	.01¼
Anchoria	.72	Portland	.35
Cannon Ball....	.001	Sentinel	.002½
Copper Rock....	.001¾	Sup. & B. Cop.	.10
Crip. Ck. Cons.	.15⅝	Union Gold.....	.42
Elkton	1.17½	Work	3.36¾
Garfield Con....	.17	Monterey	.62½

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

2 shares Chemical National Bank, $100 each, 4,025 per cent.

25 shares Bowery Bank, $100 each, 300 per cent.

2 Russian 5 per cent. bonds, 100 rubles each; one of issue of 1864, one of issue of 1866 (hypothecated), 2½ per cent.

20 shares The Pocantico Water Works Company, $27.

5 shares The Maxim Powder and Torpedo Company, $100 each, $13.

25 shares The Landon Iron Company, $100 each, $8.

30 coupons of the Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railroad Company, $30 each, due May, 1882, 85.

100 shares Essex Mining Company, $100 each, $1.

10 shares Consolidated Fireworks Company, common, $100 each, $90.

20 shares Central Fireworks, common, $100 each, 2 per cent.

15 shares Binghamton Railroad Company, $100 each, 27 per cent.

1 share Binghamton, Lester and Union Railroad Company, $100 each, 20 per cent.

10 shares Susquehanna and New York River Supply Company, $100 each, 1 per cent.

70 shares Premium Reserve Company, $100 each, 6 per cent.

8 shares Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company, $100 each, 1¾ per cent.

$553⅛ scrip Bloomington, Indiana and Western Railroad Company, $4.

75 shares Investment Company of New Jersey, $100 each, $10.

28½ shares Central Appalachian Company (preferred stock), certificate of deposit of Morgan & Co., 44 Pine Street, $20.

2 shares Kentucky Coal, Iron and Development Company, $100 each, $2.

30 shares Maxim Powder Manufactoring Company, $100 each, $2.

100 shares East Shore Terminal Company, $100 each, $11.

50 shares Empire Mills Company, $100 each, $11.

223 shares Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railroad Company, common, $100 each, 1⅞ per cent.

$27.25 scrip Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railroad Company, $2.

54 shares Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railroad Company, preferred, 16¾ per cent.

25 shares Bloomingdale Graphite Company, $100 each; 100 shares The Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company, $100 each; 21 shares The Wood Vulcanizing Company of New York, $100 each; 887.24 scrip The Wood Vulcanizing Company of New York; 30 shares Maritime Coal Company, $100 each; 50 shares Excelsior Water and Mining Company, $100 each; 1,000 shares Joselyn Mining Company, $10 each; 100 shares South Pacific Mining Company, $100 each, and 46 shares Montezuma Silver Mining Company, $100 each, $29.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$280,925,185
Gold reserve	224,513,283
Net silver	13,225,087
United States notes in the Treasury	18,125,627
Treasury notes of 1890	1,755,781
Total receipts this day	1,223,594
Total receipts this month	23,146,816
Total receipts this year	307,959,311
Total expenditures this day	1,680,000
Total expenditures this month	23,660,000
Total expenditures this year	287,426,560
Deposits in National banks	96,938,831
Silver bullion	95,252
National bank notes received for redemption to-day	596,254
Government receipts from internal revenue	318,593
Customs	851,791
Miscellaneous	23,208

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons will be paid on and after Feb. 1 by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Dividends are announced by the Pullman Company and the Green Bay and Western Railroad Company.

Interest will be paid upon certain bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company and the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company on and after Feb. 1.

The subscription books for the American Hide and Leather Company first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund twenty-year gold bonds will open at the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co. to-day, at 10 A. M., and close at 3 P. M. or earlier.

AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Audit Company of New York, held at 120 Broadway yesterday, the following were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year: August Belmont, James Stillman, William A. Nash, Joseph S. Auerbach, George G. Haven, Marcellus Hartley, A. J. Cassatt, Charles R. Flint, George Coppell, G. B. M. Harvey, John I. Waterbury, and George W. Young. The following were re-elected an advisory committee of stockholders: W. Bayard Cutting, Walter G. Oakman, A. D. Juilliard, Isaac N. Seligman, Louis Fitzgerald, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Charles S. Fairchild, Gustav E. Kissel, E. R. Chapman, and Charles T. Barney.

The following officers were re-elected: Acting President—August Belmont; Vice President—W. A. Nash; Manager, Thomas L. Greene; Secretary and Treasurer—E. T. Perine.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s coup		Houston & Tex C	
6,000.....	110⅜	gen 4s	
17,000.....	110⅝	10,000.....	84½
1,000.....	110½	Laclede Gas Light	
U S 4s coup, 1907		of St L 1st 5s	
1,000.....	114½	9,000.....	109
Alabama, Class C		Lehigh & W B Coal	
1,000.....	102	con 7s	
Virginia fund debt		19,000.....	100
2-3s		7,000.....	100½
31,000.....	85	Louisville & Nashv	
1,000.....	85¼	coll trust 4s	
Adams Express 4s		1,000.....	97½
5,000.....	103½	Louisville & Nashv	
Am Tobacco Co.,		unified 4s	
scrip		2,000.....	97⅝
1,000.....	90	1,000.....	98
Atch, Top & San Fe		Metropol St gen 5s	
gen 4s		1,000.....	119½
10,000.....	99⅝	Mex Intern con 4s	
500.....	99⅛	10,000.....	87½
4,000.....	99⅝	Mich Central con 7s	
55,000.....	99½	10,000.....	108½
15,000.....	99⅝	Mil, L S & W ext,	
8,000.....	99⅜	5s	
10,000.....	99½	1,000.....	123
3,000.....	99⅜	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
1,000.....	99½	8,000.....	89½
adjustment 4s		500.....	89½
2,000.....	79¾	Mo, K & T of Tex	
25,000.....	79½	5s	
4,000.....	79⅝	3,000.....	92½
2,500.....	79½	1,000.....	92
5,000.....	79½	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
8,000.....	79½	1,000.....	115
Atlan & Danv 1st		Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
2,000.....	100	5,000.....	93
Aus & Norw'n 1st 5s		5,000.....	93¼
5,000.....	95¼	5,000.....	93⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s		Mo Pac trust 5s	
10,000.....	93⅝	5,000.....	97½
15,000.....	93¾	N Y Cent & Hud	
98,000.....	93⅝	Riv 1st 7s	
500.....	93¼	80,000.....	109⅛
103,000.....	93⅝	N Y Cent & Hud	
8,000.....	93½	Riv gen 3½s	
Balt & Ohio 4s		1,000.....	109¼
1,000.....	99	ext 4s	
2,000.....	98¾	1,000.....	101½
2,000.....	98⅞	1,000s8.....	101⅜
5,000.....	99	Lake Shore col 3½s	
Baltimore & Ohio,		2,000.....	98⅛
Southw'n Div,		1,000.....	98
3½s		10,000.....	98¼
10,000.....	87½	N Y Gas & Elec L	
40,000.....	87¾	H & Power pur	
15,000.....	87⅞	my 4s	
Broadway & 7th Av		2,000.....	92½
1st con 5s		Norf & W'n con 4s	
5,000.....	118¾	11,000.....	92¾
B'klyn Bdge T 5s		12,000.....	93
9,000.....	104	Northern Pacific 4s	
B'klyn Un Elev 1st		500.....	103⅛
10,000.....	95¼	55,000.....	103¼
B'klyn W & W H 5s		1,000.....	103¾
9,000.....	75	21,000.....	103⅜
Canada So 1st 5s		North Pac gen 3s	
2,000.....	106¼	10,000.....	65⅞
Central Branch U P		3,000.....	66
1st		North Pac Term 1st	
1,000.....	87½	6s	
Cent of Ga con 5s		1,000.....	118
1,000.....	89⅛	Oregon R & N con	
Central Pacific gtd		4s	
3½s		25,000.....	101¼
52,000.....	82¾	1,000.....	129⅝
5,000.....	82⅝	Oregon Short Line	
15,000.....	82⅝	1st con 5s	
Central Pacific gtd		4,000.....	111
4s		2,500.....	111
40,000.....	99	Pacific Coast 1st 5s	
Central of N J gen		1,000.....	106¾
5s		Panama 1st 4½s	
10,000.....	118½	2,000.....	105
Ches & Ohio gen		Peo & East 1st 4s	
4½s		1,000.....	86½
33,000.....	96½	Peo & East Inc 4s	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		1,000.....	26¾
5,000.....	115¾	Pitt, Shen & L E	
1,000.....	115⅞	1st	
Ches & Ohio 6s,		5,000.....	113½
1911		Reading gen 4s	
2,000.....	118½	1,000.....	84
Ches & O R & A		1,000.....	83¾
Div, 1st con 4s		3,000.....	83⅞
1,000.....	101¼	3,000.....	84
Chi, B & Q con 7s		2,000.....	83⅞
39,000.....	110⅞	4,000.....	84
5,000.....	111	Rich & Danv con 6s	
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		20,000.....	119⅜
2,000.....	110	Rio Grande W'n 1st	
Chi, Bur & Quincy,		4s	
Nebraska ext		5,000.....	95¼
4s		St L & Ir Mt gen 5s	
15,000.....	110¼	7,000.....	110
Chi & Erie 1st 5s		St L Southw'n 1st	
14,000.....	115	4s	
Chi, Ind & Louisv		5,000.....	88¾
refunding 6s		St L Southw'n 2d	
1,000.....	112½	4s	
Chi, Mil & St Paul		10,000.....	55¼
terminal 5s		St Paul, Min & Man	
5,000.....	112⅝	1st con 6s	
Wis & M div 5s		reduced to 4½s	
5,000.....	117¾	10,000.....	112⅞
Chi, R I & P gen		20,000.....	113
4s		San Antonio & Ar-	
1,000.....	104½	P 4s	
3,000.....	105	2,000.....	76¾
Clev, Cin, Chi & St L		3,000.....	77
gen 4s		So Cur & Ga 1st 5s	
1,000.....	95	5,000.....	104⅞
Col Coal & Iron 6s		Southern Pac 4s	
3,000.....	103	9,000.....	82
12,000.....	103¼	3,000.....	81⅞
Col Midland 1st 4s		So Pacific Cal con	
1,000b3.....	72	5s, stamped	
22,000.....	72	1,000.....	103⅞
1,000.....	72⅜	2,000.....	103¾
5,000.....	72¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Col Midland 1st 2-4s		5,000.....	106⅜
5,000.....	64⅜	10,000.....	106⅝
5,000.....	65	5,000.....	106⅛
5,000.....	65¾	12,000.....	106¼
Col & South 1st 4s		1,000.....	106½
23,000.....	85	Tex & N O con 5s	
Den & Rio Grande		10,000.....	102
con 4s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
5,000.....	98	5,000.....	111¾
2,000.....	97⅝	1,000.....	111¾
Den & Rio Grande		Union Pac 1st 4s	
imp 5s		500.....	103
3,000.....	103½	118,000.....	103
East Tenn. Va &		6,000.....	103¼
Ga con 1st 5s		2,000.....	103
1,000.....	114½	Wabash 1st 5s	
divisional 5s		2,000.....	111¼
10,000.....	113¾	Wabash deb, Ser B	
Erie 1st gen 4s		5,000.....	35½
10,000.....	68⅛	1,000.....	35¾
Galv, Har & San An,		10,000.....	35½
Mex & P Div		10,000.....	35⅝
5s		1,000.....	36
8,000.....	101	West Shore gtd 4s	
Georgia Pacific 1st		3,000.....	112¼
6s		500.....	112¾
3,000.....	119½	W'n N Y & P 1st	
5,000.....	120	5s	
Green Bay & Westn		5,000s20F.....	111⅛
deb, ctfs B		W U Tel col trust	
9,000.....	7¾	5s	
Illinois Central, St		5,000.....	111⅞
L Div 3½s		Wilk & East 1st 5s	
3,000.....	99¾	5,000.....	104½
2,000.....	100	Wis Cent 1st 4s	
Total sale	$1,696,000	1,000.....	89¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage.....	573	973	973
1st week Jan.....	$85,6..	$72,153	$76,921
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage.....	276	276	276
1st week Jan.....	28,067	26,053	28,710
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage.....	312	312	251
2d week Jan.....	17,810	23,532	21,910
From July 1.....	798,355	699,896	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage.....	937	937	937
2d week Jan.....	87,508	83,588	88,835
From July 1.....	3,185,246	2,759,798	.....
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN for November—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings..	193,006	166,462	27,144
Operating ex....	144,683	130,495	14,188
Net earnings..	48,923	35,967	12,956
Charges.....	34,071	34,893	*822
Balances.....	14,852	1,074	13,778
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings.	2,073,456	1,810,837	262,619
Operating ex....	1,605,072	1,412,706	192,366
Net earnings..	468,384	398,131	70,253
Charges.....	381,544	381,055	2,489
Balances.....	83,840	17,076	66,764
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for November—			
Gross earnings.	204,668	216,238	*11,570
Operating ex....	118,864	118,242	1,622
Net earnings..	84,801	97,996	*13,192
Int. and taxes....	22,135	21,500	635
Balance.....	62,669	76,496	*13,827
Equipm't renewal fund.....	5,000	.....	.....
Surplus.....	57,669	.....	.....
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN for November—			
Gross earnings	145,469	138,235	7,234
Op. expenses	107,594	108,514	*920
Net earnings	37,875	29,721	8,154
Charges	17,479	17,199	271
Balances	20,405	12,522	7,883
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,504,382	1,403,678	100,704
Op. expenses	1,169,713	1,094,522	75,190
Net earnings	334,669	309,155	25,514
Charges	190,340	181,514	8,826
Balances	144,329	127,641	16,688
DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY & BATTERY for the quarter ending Dec. 31—			
Gross	160,404	159,713	691
Op. expenses	115,967	114,857	1,110
Net	44,437	44,855	*418
Other income	403	437	*34
Total income	44,840	45,293	*453
Charges	33,557	32,685	874
Surplus	11,280	12,607	*1,327
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for November—			
Gross earnings	1,303,505	1,261,309	42,195
Op. expenses and taxes	820,562	747,327	73,235
Net earnings	482,942	513,982	*31,039
Interest on bonds and rent	287,969	283,581	2,388
Surplus	194,973	228,401	*33,428
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings ..	6,047,782	5,717,667	330,064
Op. expenses and taxes	3,900,065	3,460,740	439,324
Net earnings	2,147,667	2,256,926	*109,259
Interest on bonds and rent	1,435,886	1,427,975	7,911
Surplus	711,781	828,951	*117,170
TUTTLE AVENUE for the quarter ending Sept. 30—			
Gross	572,620	550,712	21,907
Op. expenses	351,585	320,250	31,335
Net	221 034	230,462	*9,428
Other income	22,186	13,215	8,971
Total income	243,221	243,678	*457
Charges	92,394	91,505	889
Surplus	150,827	152,178	*1,346

*Decrease.

Germania Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

The Germania Savings Bank of Brooklyn has chosen another ex-Mayor of that erstwhile city as its President. Ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schroeder was President of the bank from its organization until the time of his death, some weeks ago. Now ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren has been elected to succeed Mr. Schroeder. Mr. Schieren has been connected with the bank since 1882.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.03	.02
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.06	.09
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.22	.22
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	.49	.49
Challenge Con.	.19	.18
Chollar	.25	.26
Confidence	.60	.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	1.45
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.22	.23
Hale & Norcross	.39	.39
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.03	.02
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.30	.31
Occidental Con.	.16	.17
Ophir	.68	.69
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.25	.27
Savage	.15	.16
Sig Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.42	.43
Standard	2.75	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con.	.26	.27
Utah Con.	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.22	.23
Silver bars	59¼	59⅝
Mexican dollars	47½@48⅛	47½@48⅛
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	41¾	42	42½	42½
Alamo	15	16	16⅞	17¼
Anaconda	42	44	42½	44
Anchoria	72	80	72	80
Argentum	18	21	18	21
Bankers'	13¾	13⅞	13½	13⅝
Battle	34¾	35½	34¼	35½
Blue Bell	12	13	12	13
Coin	240	255	245	258
Columbine	19½	20½	19	20⅝
Consolidated	16	16¼	16	16¼
Damon	28	29	27⅞	28
Elkton	119	121	120	121
El Paso	34	35	34¼	35
Findlay	14¾	15	14¾	15
Fleece	26	31	27	31
Garfield	15½	16	16	16¾
Gibson	20	26	20	26
Gould	32½	33½	32½	33½
Isabella	135⅞	136	137½	137⅞
Independence	51½	52	49¾	50
Jackpot	58½	59	58½	59
King	98	101	100	101
Moon Anchor	70	73	71	73
Matoa	28	30	28	30
National	11¾	12	11⅝	12
Ophir	60	61¾	60	70
Pharmacist Con.	14¼	14½	14	14⅜
Pinnacle	26	26¼	27⅜	27¾
Portland	235	239	235	239⅞
Ravens	83½	84	83	85
Rawlings	29⅜	31	29½	32
Rosa	61⅜	65	61½	65
Sovereign	14¼	14⅜	14½	14⅝
Tornado	47¼	50	47½	50
Union	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝
Vindicator	150	165	155	165
Work	30⅜	31	31	32
Zenobia	22	23	22	22⅜

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

There was a good deal of trading in wheat yesterday, with results discouraging to those who were long of the product. It suffered a rather sharp break, from which it did not recover. This was felt to a considerable extent on the Consolidated Exchange, where wheat was the feature of the day's business, the market for stocks there being comparatively firm. The decline was also a matter of interest and excitement on the Produce Exchange. It amounted to one cent a bushel on March wheat, about the same on July, and one cent and an eighth on May.

The break was laid largely to weak Liverpool prices, the absence of any startling developments in war news, and an unexpected increase in the world's visible supply and the wheat on passage. The cereal closed on Monday on the Produce Exchange as follows: March, 74⅛ bid; May, 73 bid; July, 73 asked. Wheat opened about one-quarter of a point off, on weak cables, and selling tendencies were early in evidence. There was a slight rally, in which May wheat changed hands at 73 and July at 72⅞, but the appearance of a bearish report by Bradstreet's at 1 o'clock broke the market again. Wheat closed at about bottom prices: March, 72⅝; May, 71⅞; July, 71⅛. Corn suffered a sympathetic decline, closing at 39 to 39½, a net loss of about three-eighths of a point. Oats were firm, and enjoyed fair trading.

The Coffee Exchange transactions amounted to 50,000 bags. Coffee made the noteworthy decline of from 25 to 35 points on realizing principally. This was a natural reaction after the big upward movement, which the market has experienced as a result of the plague scare. Many brokers feel that the market tendency is still healthy, and the decline did not result in shaking at all long interests. In fact, the closing prices of yesterday were 10 to 30 points higher than those of Tuesday, Jan. 9, just before the plague scare. Coffee opened 15 to 25 points up yesterday, then rallied 5 or 10 points, and suffered a sharp break near the close. Europe was weak throughout the day.

The Cotton Exchange market was steady, and quotations appeared to be little changed. The trading amounted to only about 200,000 bushels. The market is a waiting one. A number of followers of it believe that considerable cotton has been held back. If proof of this is not forthcoming in a month or so, it will probably be accepted as a fact that light receipts hitherto mean simply a light crop. Operators at present seem to want a little more time for developments before acting on their judgment of what future prices are to be.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE BY-LAWS.

Two Amendments Adopted Yesterday by Large Majorities.

Members of the New York Produce Exchange voted yesterday in favor of amending two of its by-laws. For the following 485 yeas and 71 nays were cast:

Section 52.—The Exchange shall be open for business on the proved Gratuity al legal holidays, during such hours and under such rules as the Board of Managers may establish; but the Exchange may be closed for one day at any time, by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Managers.

For this amendment, which will have a bearing on the vote to be taken next Monday on the proposed Gratuity Fund plan, 442 yeas and 87 nays were cast:

Section 7.—A plurality of votes cast shall constitute a choice. None but members of the Exchange entitled to vote in their own right shall act as proxies for other members. Proxies shall be valid for three months after their date, and no longer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, held at the company's offices, 146 Broadway, yesterday, the following were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year: George G. Williams, Alexander E. Orr, Robert Olyphant, Elihu Root, Wodbury Langdon, Charles S. Brown, Benjamin D. Hicks, Martin Joost, James D. Lynch, Charles R. Henderson, William J. Easton, Ellis D. Williams, John S. Kennedy, August D. Juilliard, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., William M. Ingraham, John Jacob Astor, Julien T. Davies, John D. Hicks, Frederick Potter, Clarence H. Kelsey, Frank Bailey, Louis Windmiller, Charles Richardson, and Charles Matlack. Clarence H. Kelsey, the President, and the other officers were all re-elected.

SLUMP IN CHICAGO WHEAT.

Largely Increased Visible Was Responsible for the Decline.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Two days' business, or lack of it, has cost May wheat 2⅜@2¼c on the Board of Trade. The slump of yesterday received a new impetus to-day from the increased visible of 4,040,000 bushels. A moderate increase would have occasioned little agitation, but the magnitude of the week's gain announced by Bradstreet's about noon had a bomblike effect in shattering bull-like expectations.

Holders joined the crowd of sellers, adding concession to concession to rid themselves of the article, the supply of which was evidently much greater than the demand. The close was at the bottom—May ⅞@1c under yesterday, at 68¼@68⅜c. It was explained that the unexpected magnitude of the increase in the visible was due to a correction of Russian stocks.

Corn Exchange Bank Change.

The Directorate of the Corn Exchange Bank underwent a change yesterday at the annual meeting of the stockholders. Thomas A. McIntyre of the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell retired, his place being taken by R. R. Cable of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad Company. The other Directors were re-elected as follows: W. A. Nash, A. N. Brady, T. T. Barr, W. Harman Brown, David Bingham, C. H. Kelsey, H. J. Grant, Howland Davis, W. R. Stewart, M. B Fielding, J. M. Bowers, L. J. Busby, and W. H. Nichols.

BOSTON STOCK BROKERS FA

LEGAL NOTICES.

{Ten Cent Revenue}
{Stamp Cancelled. }
EDMUND AND CHARLES RANDOLPH.
CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

We, the persons whose names are severally undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is EDMUND & CHARLES RANDOLPH.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is Stock and Bond Brokerage, and the principal place of business of said partnership shall be situated in the State and City of New York, Manhattan Borough, in the County of New York.

3. That the names of all the respective general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence are:

EDMUND RANDOLPH, New York City, N. Y.
FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU, New York City, N. Y.
HARTMAN K. EVANS, New York City, N. Y.
MARION STORY, Portchester, N. Y.

4. That the amount of capital stock which MARION STORY, special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is One hundred thousand dollars, (#100,000).

5. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the ninth day of January, 1900, and the period at which it will terminate is the second day of January, 1901.

Made and severally signed at the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, this ninth day of January, 1900.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, [L. S.]
FREDERIC C. DEVEAU, [L. S.]
HARTMAN K. EVANS, [L. S.]
MARION STORY. [L. S.]

In the Presence of
EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Witness as to all.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this ninth day of January, 1900, before me personally came EDMUND RANDOLPH, FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU, HARTMAN K. EVANS, and MARION STORY, known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
[Notarial Seal.] Notary Public, New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Edmund Randolph being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate; that the sum specified in said certificate to have been contributed by Marion Story, the special partner, to the common stock of said partnership has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

Sworn to before me this ninth day of January, 1900. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
[Notarial Seal.] Notary Public, New York County.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—FREDERICK BRUCE, plaintiff, against ROBERT BAYARD SNOWDEN and Lydia P. Snowden, his wife, Joel B. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Ives, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, Anna L. Snowden, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 18th, 1899.

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Joel S. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Ives, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, and Anna L. Snowden.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1899. Yours, &c.,

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
je3-1aw6wW&614

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 8th, 1900.—Dated July 19, 1899.

JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor.
JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BEVERIDGE, DAVID.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marion B. Lee, John F. Beveridge, Henrietta Beveridge, Martin L. Lee, L. S. Sterrit, Arthur H. Grant, Louisa B. Gibb, William M. Armstrong, Rev. Dr. Milan D. Hail, the Home for the Friendless, the Children's Home, St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Mrs. Emilie Newton, Ella Lomas, Underwriters' Club of Detroit, Michigan, Frances R. Stockdale, (nee Emerson), Thomas Seager, Manufacturers' National Bank, Martin L. Lee, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Marion Beveridge, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID BEVERIDGE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Martin L. Lee, Louis S. Sterrit, and Arthur H. Grant, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the County of New York, the 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899.

GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.
HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BUSSE, GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes I. Gardner, Madame La Countess de Chevrigne, Julia Tuck, Mary E. Merrihew, John J. Merrihew, Helen G. Stoddard, Sarah E. Homer, Fannie Thomas, Mary Lyons, Caroline Woolsey, Nellie B. Woolsey, Frank Richardson, Henry H. Rogers, William S. Engle, and to all other persons whose names and whose places of residence are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ROBERT S. ENGLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Susan A. Engle of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert S. Engle, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of January, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the County of New York, the 16th day of January, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Engelhardt, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the County of New York, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GEO. B. & ED. GOLDSCHMIDT, Attorneys for Executor, 50 Broadway, New York.
d27-1awTuW

ENGLE, ROBERT S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes I. Gardner, Madame La Countess de Chevrigne, Julia Tuck, Mary E. Merrihew, John J. Merrihew, Helen G. Stoddard, Sarah E. Homer, Fannie Thomas, Mary Lyons, Caroline Woolsey, Nellie B. Woolsey, Frank Richardson, Henry H. Rogers, William S. Engle, and to all other persons whose names and whose places of residence are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ROBERT S. ENGLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Susan A. Engle of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert S. Engle, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of January, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja10-1aw6wW

FITZGERALD, MARY A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS HODNETT, Richard Hodnett, Patrick Hodnett, and William Hodnett, the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. FITZGERALD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John E. FitzGerald of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. FitzGerald, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of January, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the County of New York, the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[Seal.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d27-1aw7wW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors.
JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAINES, HARRIET A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Rebecca Ryle, Pemelia Snyder, Emma Heerbrandt, Jennet Hilton, Ida Kassendieck Brunner, Ada Kassendieck, Emma Lansing, John Hawkins, Mary Hawkins Westerfield, George Hawkins, William Hawkins, Clara Hawkins, Addaline Pullis, Emeline Fountain, and Augusta Cook, the heirs and next of kin of Harriet A. Haines, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Simeon W. O'Donnel of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Harriet A. Haines, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of March, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
j17-1aw6wM

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhatran,) New York, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA.
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

CARDWELL, SOPHIA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To ROBERT HEWITT, send greeting:

You are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twentieth (20th) day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Sophia Cardwell, deceased, to Tillie Cardwell or to such other person or persons having a prior right as may be entitled thereto.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
FRANCIS M. EPPLEY, Att'y for Petitioner, 140 Nassau St., Borough Manhattan.
ja3-1aw7wW&F

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator, DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, as their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. o25-1aw6mW

WILLITS, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mW&ju11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

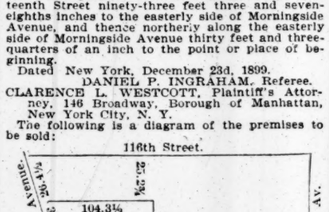
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH NEIL CAMPBELL AND OTHERS, defendants. Actions I and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled actions, dated the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at The New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Morningside Avenue where the same would be intersected by a line drawn parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and distant twenty-five feet two inches and three quarters of an inch southerly therefrom, the said point of beginning being distant twenty-six feet four and one-half inches more or less southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and running thence easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street one hundred and four feet three and one-half inches; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-eight feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street one hundred and four feet three and seven eighths inches to the easterly side of Morningside Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Morningside Avenue thirty feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The aproximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described properties is to be sold is $31,072.12, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $675.00, with interest thereon, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $503.31 and interest.

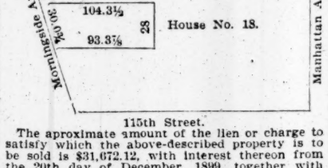
The said premises will be sold subject to an easement agreement made between The New York Investment and Improvement Company, Joseph Neil Campbell, and the Department of Buildings in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York June 1, 1898, in section 7, liber 53 of Conveyances, page 126, as modified by a further agreement recorded in said Register's office April 22, 1899, in section 7, liber 60 of Conveyances, page 172.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
d27-2aw3wW&S&ja17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH MESSMANN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH EGENBERGER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the lands and premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, viz: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Division Street, distant fifty (50) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Division and Forsyth Streets; running thence northerly parallel with Forsyth Street and parallel through the centre of a party wall, seventy-five (75) feet to the line of the land now, or late, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church; thence easterly along said line twenty-five (25) feet, thence southerly, parallel with Forsyth Street, seventy-five (75) feet to the northerly side of Division Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Division Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 74 Division Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1899.

JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.
CHARLES H. MACHIN, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.
HENRY BRILL, Esq., Attorney for Deft. Edw. Egenberger, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon the said premises is about eight thousand seven hundred dollars, ($8,700,) which will be allowed out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, December 22d, 1899.

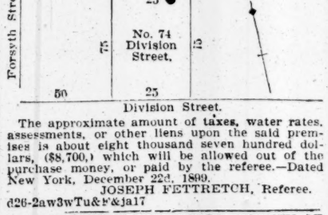
JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Referee.
d26-2aw3wTu&fr&ja17

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JANE L. THOMSON, plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM H. CLARK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the eighth day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 7, Block 1,965, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, formerly the Tenth Avenue, distant twenty-five feet two inches and three-quarters of an inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue fifty feet five inches and one-half of an inch; thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue aforesaid; and thence northerly along the same fifty feet five inches and one-half of an inch to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1900.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which above property is to be sold is $31,742, with interest thereon from December 29th, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $342.20, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be allowed the purchaser is $8,700, on day of sale.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
ja10-2aw3wW&M&ja31

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of CATHERINE O'NEILL, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years, and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 23d day of August, 1880, in Liber 1,548 of Conveyances, Page 398, and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

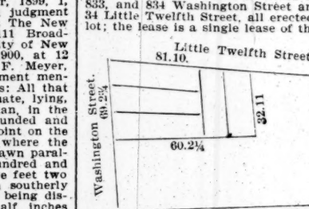
All those certain lots of ground, situate, lying, and being in the eastwardly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being known and described are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street; and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street, sixty-nine feet two and three-quarter inches; thence eastwardly, and at right angles or nearly so to the said line of Washington Street, sixty feet two and one-quarter inches; thence northwardly, to the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, thirty-two feet eleven inches; and thence westwardly, along the line of Little Twelfth Street, eighty-one feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected, and any renewal or right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing subleases of said property.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HENRY B. CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property granted by leases and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 832, 832, and 834 Washington Street and Nos. 32 and 34 Little Twelfth Street, all erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:



Gansevoort Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

Dated December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby postponed to January 16th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further postponed to February 6th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated January 10th, 1900.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

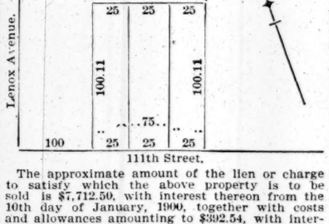
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, vs. MICHAEL ROMEO, MAGDELENA M. ROMEO et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain plot of ground in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated at the City of New York, January 12, 1900.

SAMPSON H. WEINHANDLER, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address: 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $3,769.03 with interest thereon from the 2nd day of January, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $338.88 with interest from January 5, 1900, together with the costs of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price or paid by the Referee is $297.64 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $21,000 with interest thereon from October 1, 1899, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and a second mortgage for $15,000 with interest thereon from June 5, 1899, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Dated at the City of New York, January 12, 1900.

SAMPSON H. WEINHANDLER, Referee.
ja13-2aw3wS&W&f5

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUISE C. HOPPIN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and forty-six feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Fifth Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall one hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet eight inches; thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence eastwardly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Being known as Number Nine West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; which said premises are situated in Section 6, in Block 1,733, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—New York, December 21st, 1899. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $7,712.50, with interest thereon from the 10th day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $392.54, with interest from January 10, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $469.26.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage thereon made to secure the sum of $51,000 and interest, but upon which has been advanced however, the sum of $29,000 only, which sum, together with interest thereon amounting at the date hereof to the sum of $718.17, is now due thereon. Said mortgage bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Said premises will also be sold subject to a second mortgage of $7,500, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from May 18, 1899.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ja17-2aw3wW&S&fe7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—SALOMON MARX, Plaintiff, against OTTO F. DEGENER, Defendant.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated at the City of New York, January 12, 1900.

SAMPSON H. WEINHANDLER, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address: 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or

THE NORTH RIVER BRIDGE

Promoters of the Scheme Before the Sinking Fund Commission.

The Mayor, Controller, and President Guggenheimer Not Favorable to the Desired Franchise.

Burton N. Harrison, Gen. J. S. Clarkson, Charles H. Swan, George Young, William H. Foster, and others appeared before the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in the Mayor's Office yesterday to renew the application of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company for the approval of the board as to the location of its approaches in New York. After some consideration the matter was referred to Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer of the Council.

Mr. Harrison, the spokesman, said that the representatives of the company now came before the board with a proposition which would result in municipal ownership of the New York approaches.

"That is more or less deceptivev, isn't it?" asked Controller Coler. "I understand the city gets its ownership at the end of 100 years."

"There are two propositions which involve municipal ownership," replied Mr. Harrison. "One of them provides that the city may take control at any time upon the payment of the value of the property, and the other that, without any payment at all, at the end of 100 years the city becomes absolute owner."

Mr. Harrison said that street railway franchises, the expense involved in which was only a million or so, were made returnable to the city after twenty-five years, and it was not asking too much to make the term 100 years in a case like the bridge, which would cost in the neighborhood of $100,000,000.

President Guggenheimer brought up the proposition which had been made to the company, that it pay a percentage of its gross receipts to the city. Mr. Harrison thought that under the circumstances this would be an oppressive arrangement as affecting the bridge company.

The Mayor said in substance that the approval of the Sinking Fund Commission would be equal to giving the bridge company a franchise, and that under the plan of the North River approach along the pier line down to the Battery, connecting with the piers, the company would get absolute control of the shipping of the port.

Mr. Harrison replied that the act of Congress made the approval by the Sinking Fund Commission of the location a necessity, but that this approval was not a franchise, as other departments of the city Government had to be consulted. The approval by the board of the location could not be construed as a franchise, he said, because the vote of the Municipal Assembly was required.

Controller Coler said that the board had not received satisfactory proof that the company had the money behind it to build the bridge. "There are no big financiers connected with it at all," said he.

Mr. Harrison urged an answer as soon as possible. "We find it hard," said he, "to hold the capitalists who have promised to advance the money with these long delays."

"You will not have any trouble getting money for this thing if you get the franchise," said the Controller. "You can always get men to give 50 cents for a dollar."

After the meeting President Guggenheimer said:

"The men who appeared before the commission are backed by Parisian and New York bankers. They offer to buy out the old Swan Bridge Company for $85,000,000 and build a railway all the way from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street for carrying freight as an approach to the bridge. Instead of paying the city a percentage on their gross receipts, as all railroads which get a franchise are required to do, the company offers the city nothing until it has got back the $85,000,000 which it paid the old bridge company. In other words, we are asked to give away for nothing for a hundred years or more an important railway franchise, for which the city ought to receive a large annual return. I for one will not consent to such a proposal until the company agrees to pay the percentage to which the city is entitled."

ALDERMEN CHARGE TRICKERY.

Republicans Condemn Methods Used in the Interest of Senator Sullivan's Theatrical Firm.

By a procedure which was denounced by the minority as "scandalous" and "tricky," the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution permitting Sullivan & Kraus to erect an awning in front of the Schley Music Hall, now in course of erection at 110 West Thirty-fourth Street. The passage of the resolution aroused the Republicans, several of whom used strong language, and provoked replies in similar vein from the Tammany members.

The senior member of the firm applying for the right to erect the awning is Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, the Tammany leader of the Sixth Assembly District. Although the theatre is in the Twenty-fifth District, which is represented in the board by Alderman Parsons, (Rep.,) the resolution was offered by Mr. Fleck, (Tam.,) who comes from Mr. Sullivan's bailiwick, on the east side. By rule of courtesy such resolutions are always presented by the member representing the district in which the building is situated.

Hardly had the resolution been read when Mr. McInnes, the Republican leader, protested angrily that advantage had been taken of the absence of Mr. Parsons to offer a resolution affecting his district.

"Don't you talk that way about me," shouted Mr. Fleck. "I won't stand for it."

Mr. McInnes moved to send the resolution to a committee. This was voted down. In the meantime Mr. Parsons entered the room and asked for a reconsideration of the defeated motion. A derisive laugh from the Democratic side followed this demand, and then Mr. Parsons explained the facts in the case as follows:

"Alderman Fleck came to me a few minutes ago and told me some one wanted me at the telephone in the committee room. I went to the instrument, and then some one tapped me on the shoulder and said that I was wanted at the telephone down stairs. I went down stairs, and when I got there I found that no one had called me. This is a mean trick to take advantage of me. I don't know who Sullivan & Kraus are, but the same names are on the Dewey Theatre. I was asked to introduce this resolution, but I declined until I could ask the neighbors about it."

Alderman Goodman (Rep.) protested against such a violation of courtesy, and said that it would provoke retaliation.

Alderman McCall (Tam.) thought that where an Alderman had made an unwarranted attack on a request from a man in his district there ought to be some way to overrule him. "Mr. Sullivan is a Senator of the State of New York," said Mr. McCall, "and I'm proud to say he's my friend."

"Who is Mr. Kraus?" asked Mr. Parsons.

"Give him a letter of introduction," suggested President Woods.

Alderman Burrell (Tam.) protested against the discourteous treatment accorded to Mr. Parsons, and Mr. Matthews (Rep.) denounced the introduction of the resolution as a trick.

The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 42 to 11.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE MEETING.

Hall of Records to Cost $4,250,000—Money for New Schools.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment John R. Thomas, the architect for the new Hall of Records, made a second report on the amount of money which he deemed necessary for the interior decorations and floorings of the building. Mr. Thomas, in his original estimate, fixed the amount at $2,500,000. The board thought the estimate too high, and referred the plans back with instructions that they be so amended that the cost be kept within $1,500,000.

Mr. Thomas reported yesterday that since the original estimate was made the cost of labor and material had increased to such an extent that $350,000 more would be needed to carry out his plans. He said that the interior decorations could not be completed for less than $2,250,000 without spoiling the architecture of the building. The exterior of the building will cost about $2,000,000, so that the entire structure would cost $4,250,000. The plans were referred to Controller Coler, who is to consult with Mr. Thomas and report at the next meeting of the board.

Controller Coler reported a requisition from the Board of Education for $1,770,000 for sites for eleven new school buildings in Manhattan and the Bronx. The Chief Engineer of the Finance Department reported that the estimates were too low, and that $270,000 more would be needed to purchase the sites. The Controller recommended that $1,500,000 be allowed the Board of Education for six new sites at present, the remainder to be allowed when necessary.

The board allowed $129,475 for new School No. 5, in Long Island City, and $92,690 additional for school sites in the Borough of Queens.

The Best Things to Eat

Are made with Royal Baking Powder —bread, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, and all the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent.

Risen with Royal Baking Powder, all these foods are superlatively light, sweet, tender, delicious and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder is the greatest of time and labor savers to the pastry cook. Besides, it economizes flour, butter and eggs, and, best of all, makes the food more digestible and healthful

There are many imitation baking powders, sold cheap, which contain alum. Housekeepers must avoid these. Alum is a poison, and its use in food is condemned by all physicians.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

HONESTY OF THE ALDERMEN.

The Board Tables Resolutions to Call Thomas G. Shearman to Account for His Remarks.

The recent statement made by Thomas G. Shearman, the Brooklyn lawyer, before the Nineteenth Century Club, that the Aldermen of New York were a "set of thieves," called forth indignant resolutions from Alderman Wirth of Brooklyn, and resulted in a spirited debate at yesterday's session of the board. The majority of the members of the board were disposed to regard the charge lightly, and the resolutions were finally laid upon the table by a vote of 38 to 17.

Mr. Wirth is a new member of the board, and he resented the allegation that he and his colleagues were influenced by dishonest motives. In his resolutions Mr. Wirth recited that many members of the board were reputable business men of known integrity, and continued:

Resolved, That while we do not ordinarily take notice of remarks of this character when uttered by shallow, vapid minds, we do most emphatically condemn and object to such utterances when coming from a citizen standing high in professional, social, and religious circles, as does the man referred to, whose unjust sweeping charge is without foundation, and liable to reflect on the character of men who highly prize their good name, and who will defend the same at all hazards.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Thomas G. Shearman with a letter requesting that he retract or deny having made the statement attributed to him, and if such retraction or denial is not forthcoming, demanding an apology from him because of its falsity and injustice to the members of the Aldermanic Board.

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, thought that Mr. Shearman's declaration should be treated with contempt. "Such remarks as these should be made to a Grand Jury," said Mr. McCall, "and not to a tableful of half-drunken men. Anyway, people in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. If this reaches Mr. Shearman, he'll know what I mean."

Alderman Goodman agreed with Mr. McCall, and then Mr. Wirth, speaking for his resolutions, remarked: "It is remarkable that I should be here making my maiden speech in defense of my honesty and that of my colleagues. Mr. Shearman is an old man, and for that reason his charge is worthy of reply."

Alderman Bridges followed with a speech in which he urged new members to restrain their desire to talk, and not to permit themselves to be insulted too easily. "If you're going to take notice of everything that's said about you," Mr. Bridges said, "you'll have your hands full. I want to warn the new members to be precise. If you say anything, the newspapers will add ten words to it and make you ridiculous before your constituents. If I offered this resolution and Mr. Shearman took no notice, I'd go to the courts. I don't say I'd try to take any of his money away from him, but I'd try to punish him."

After the remarks of Mr. Bridges the resolution was laid on the table.

RESOLUTIONS IN THE COUNCIL.

Railway Regulations Reintroduced—The Blackwell's Island Bridge.

Several resolutions, having for their object the regulation of street railroads, were introduced in the Council at yesterday's meeting. One of these provided for the abolition of turnstiles on the elevated railroads and the substitution of ticket choppers, and another for the inclosing of the front and rear platforms of surface cars with wood and glass for the protection of motormen and conductors. Both were referred to the Committee on Railroads. Similar resolutions have been before the Committee on Railroads for the last two years, but have not been acted upon, excepting during the fight on the Manhattan Railway Company last Spring, when the turnstile resolution was passed and sent to the Mayor, but was afterward withdrawn.

A public hearing was fixed for Friday, Feb. 9, on the application of the Manhattan Tunnel Railway Company for a franchise for a tunnel across the North River from Chambers Street and West Broadway to Jersey City.

Councilman Cassidy of Queens reintroduced the resolution which the old Municipal Assembly did not pass, authorizing the Commissioner of Bridges to let contracts for the building of the Blackwell's Island bridge, between Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, and Charles Street, Long Island City. Mr. Cassidy tried to have the resolution passed, but the other members insisted that it be referred to the Bridges and Tunnels Committee, and this disposition was made of it.

FIRST BATTERY ARMORY.

Awards for Land Confirmed and the Plans Referred to a Committee.

At a meeting of the Armory Board in the Mayor's office yesterday the awards for the land needed for the First Battery Armory, at Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, amounting to $115,681.15, were confirmed.

Brig. Gen. Butt said: "I would like to have the plans for this armory discussed."

"Have you got the plans?" asked the Mayor of Commissioner Kearny.

"I submitted them to Gen. Butt, and they were not satisfactory," replied Mr. Kearny.

"Then I move that Gen. Butt and Commissioner Kearny be appointed a committee to submit the plans to the board," said the Mayor.

"The board has already given me the power to appoint an architect," said Mr. Kearney.

The matter was referred to the committee suggested by the Mayor. Gen. Butt wanted to have the plans submitted to competition at the last meeting, but the board voted to give Mr. Kearny the right to employ an architect to draw the plans.

Col. Clayton of the Fourteenth Regiment asked for $40,000 worth of repairs to the armory of that regiment. The board authorized the letting of the contracts for the work.

NEW ALDERMANIC COMMITTEES.

Assignments of Members Announced by President Woods.

President Woods of the Board of Aldermen announced yesterday the following as the committees of the board:

Finance—Muh, McMahon, Keeley, Kennedy, Velton, Geiser, and Goodman.

Law—Burrell, Flinn, Marks, Murphy, Velton, Gaffney, and Matthews.

Railroads—Ledwith, Flock, Smith, Keegan, McCall, Keeley, and Goodman.

Parks—McGrath, Tuomey, Dunn, McKeever, Hennessey, Vaughan, and Holmes.

Affairs of Boroughs—Welling, Dowling, Geiser, McEneaney, Velton, Keegan, and Matthews.

Sewers—Dunn, Porges, Otten, Dowling, Wafer, Rothman, and Parsons.

Bridges and Tunnels—Schneider, Neufeld, Byrne, Schmidt, McCaul, Geiger, and Downing.

Water Supply—Gledhill, Burrell, Gass, Byrne, Murphy, Vaughan, and Cardani.

Streets and Highways—Bridges, McCaul, McGrath, Metzger, Welling, Wafer, and Cardani.

Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies—Geiger, Gaffney, McEneaney, Byrne, Keegan, Geiser, and McInnes.

Docks and Ferries—Gaffney, Otten, Culkin, Schmidt, McKeever, Cronin, and Downing.

Rules—Cronin, Welling, Marks, Bridges, Kenney, Gass, and McInnes.

Public Education—McMahon, Wolf, Hennessey, Vaughan, and Oatman.

Public Health—McKeever, Metzger, Dunn, Muh, and Matthews.

Penal Institutions—Kenney, Cronin, Dowling, Rothman, and Niemer.

Public Charities—Vaughan, Tuomey, Welling, Wafer, and Seeback.

Privileges and Elections—Gledhill, Kennedy, Kenney, Geiser, and Delano.

Claims—Flinn, Velton, Wolf, McGrath, and Wirth.

Department of Buildings—Gass, Hennessey, Burrell, Ledwith, and Wocker.

Police—Smith, Wolf, Culkin, McKeever, and Holler.

Street Cleaning—Fleck, Geiger, Bridges, Tuomey, and Matthews.

Salaries of Officers—Cronin, Neufeld, Hennessey, McGrath, and Wocker.

Fire Department—McEneaney, Dunn, Byrne, McCaul, and Alt.

Markets—Metzger, Flinn, Porges, Kenney, and Holler.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Printed and Engrossed Ordinances and Resolutions—Geiser, Kennedy, Kenney, Schneider, and Parsons.

Public Printing—Welling, Marks, Murphy, Neufeld, and Wirth.

Legislation—McCall, Keeley, Otten, Vaughan, and Cardani.

Dewey Place vs. Lafayette Avenue.

An ordnance changing the name of Elm Street, Marion Street, and Lafayette Place, all continuances of the same thoroughfare, to Dewey Place, which was passed by the Aldermen last year, but was held up in the Council, was offered in the Board of Aldermen yesterday. After a long discussion it was decided to refer the matter to the Aldermen of the districts affected. Mr. Fleck gave notice of his intention to offer a substitute resolution making the name of the Street Lafayette Avenue.

NO "TIPS" FOR ASHCART MEN.

Thomas Mulcay Dismissed from the Street Cleaning Force.

Thomas Mulcay, the ashcart driver of the Department of Street Cleaning who was charged by Mrs. M. C. Lane, Superintendent of the Wetmore Home, with demanding tribute before removing ashes, was tried before Deputy Commissioner Gibson yesterday, and as a result was dismissed from the service.

In order to guard against similar infractions of the department's rules, Commissioner McCartney issued yesterday a formal order to District Superintendents directing them to detail a sufficient number of assistant section foremen to visit every private house, hotel, store, apartment or tenement house in their respective districts and ascertain who have been in the habit of giving gratuities to drivers for the work, and what drivers have received such gratuities. He also gave out a statement informing householders that the drivers, by the rules of the department, are forbidden to accept "tips" on pain of dismissal, and requesting information in regard to violations of the rules.

For a 50,000,000 Gallon Water Plant.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday rescinded its resolution committing the city to the purchase of a water plant to be constructed, with a capacity of 70,000,000 gallons daily, at $8,745,000, and adopted a second resolution to purchase a plant with a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons daily, at $7,595,000.

The difficulty of breathing, which is the unpleasant accompaniment of Asthma, can be speedily relieved with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

SUPT. BROCKWAY'S METHODS.

Discipline at the Elmira Reformatory Sharply Criticised Before the Charity Organization Society.

The first of a series of monthly conferences, held under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society, to consider the evils of pauperism, was held at the United Charities Building yesterday morning. Miss Kate Bond presided.

David Willard, Principal of the Tombs Prison School, in speaking on "The City's Vagrant Boys," said that it was the general belief among the unfortunate lads of the Cherry Hill district that boys who went to Elmira never came back alive. Two of their comrades, whom the speaker had known, had been sent there and had been brought back dead. The undertaker said, Mr. Willard asserted, that the bruised and battered condition of their bodies left no doubt in his mind that they had been beaten to death. Mr. Willard said that he himself believed that one boy whom he knew as "Hobo," and who had been sent to Elmira about eight months ago for assaulting and robbing a drunken sailor, would not live through his term, as he was a very bad boy, and would not be likely to conform to the rigid discipline of the institution.

Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, and a personal friend of Superintendent Brockway of the Elmira Reformatory, called upon Mr. Willard as soon as the latter had finished, for further details of the death of the boys. Mr. Willard said he could not supply them on the moment, but could easily place Mr. Devine in the way of getting them.

Mrs. J. H. Johnston, President of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, said that one of Brockway's methods was to ask young men brought before him upon their arrival at the prison, "Does your mother get drunk?" If they showed resentment, they were degraded and punished, and in this way many Hebrew youths suffered severely, because their religion lays special stress upon respect for parents. "Col. Brockway's policy," she said, "is that a bad nature must be ground to powder, and a new nature built out of the powder."

Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff, author of "The Workers," and who holds the Chair of Sociology at Princeton University, spoke on "The Field for Organized Work in Economic Improvement." He said that the great work of organized charity is a palliative and not a curative, and that the true philanthropist is he who finds work for the unemployed. Prof. Wyckoff said that in Chicago, where he had been studying social conditions, there are 24,000 sweat shops.

WIDOW CONTESTS HIS WILL.

Says William Cullen Was Influenced by Others in Neglecting to Mention Her.

William Cullen died at his home, 439 West Thirty-ninth Street, on Nov. 11 last, leaving valuable real estate and personal property, the exact value of which has not yet been ascertained. In his will, dated Dec. 23, 1896, no mention was made of his wife, from whom he had lived apart for many years. In a notice filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday the widow, Mrs. Eliza Cullen, announces her intention of contesting the will.

The testator left the bulk of his estate to Mary Frances McLoughlin, and his reasons for so doing are set forth in the following clause in the will: "As Mary Frances McLoughlin has taken care of my mother and myself for some twenty years without compensation, but on the understanding that I should devise to her on my death the premises where we now reside, 439 West Thirty-ninth Street, and as the value of said property is only a fair compensation for the services rendered by her to my mother and myself, intending to make compensation to her, I give to her the house and lot at 439 West Thirty-ninth Street."

In another clause of the will the testator devised to Mary Frances McLoughlin the property at 518 Monroe Street, Elizabeth, N. J. To the Rev. Bernard Brady, curate of St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church, he bequeathed $500, and to the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral a like sum. His property at 536-538 West Forty-ninth Street and at 404 Madison Street, as well as all the residuary estate, Mr. Cullen left in trust for his adopted daughter, Lorella Cullen. She is to come into possession of the property absolutely when she attains the age of twenty-one years. The provision is made that should Lorella die during her minority the property left to her is to be divided equally between the New York Foundling Asylum and Seton Hospital, at Spuyten Duyvil. George J. Kenny and Mary Frances McLoughlin are named as the executors of the will.

Mrs. Cullen, the widow, sets forth in her notice of contest that the alleged will is not the last will and testament of the deceased, and that at the time it purports to have been executed her husband was not of sound mind and was under the influence of persons whose names are not mentioned. P. J. O'Beirne, the counsel for the contestant, said yesterday that for years Cullen had lived the life of a recluse, and that he and his wife had lived apart for a long time by mutual consent. The petition for the probate of the will was filed by Mary Frances McLoughlin.

Illustrated Lecture on Scotland.

Garrett P. Serviss will deliver at the Berkeley Lyceum at 11 A. M. to-day the third in the series of illustrated lectures on "The Romance of Travel and History." His subject will be "Bonny Scotland, the Land of Poetry and Romance."

Criticism is the sharpest and best teacher in the school of life.

We invite criticism.

Has anything bought of us fallen short, come below our avowedly high standard? If so, tell us and we will prove what good pupils we are.

By hard scraping we've gotten together 150—the last of those high-priced, silk-lined and silk-shouldered overcoat odds and ends—and have reduced them to the ranks of the $15 overcoats.

Of the higher cost worsted Prince Alberts and cutaway coats and vests reduced to $15, there remain, with few exceptions, only the larger sizes, 40 to 46 chest—all at the Leonard St. store.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

VEHICLES AND CARS AT STREET CROSSINGS.—To William Petri, who was injured by being thrown from his light delivery wagon whole attempting to cross Third Avenue at the intersection of Sixteenth Street on the 21st of September, 1896, because it was run into by a car of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, a verdict for $1,100 was awarded on the trial of his suit against the company for damages. The verdict was yesterday set aside by Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, as being against the weight of evidence. The car was going north at the rate of nine miles an hour. Petri, coming from the west side, attempted to cross the avenue with a fairly fast horse and at a good rate of speed. He saw the car when it was a short distance from Fifteenth Street, he said, and judged he could easily have crossed ahead of the car. Justice Russell said it was evident the plaintiff was right in saying he judged he could cross ahead of the car, and it was evident he made a miscalculation. "We may assume," Justice Russell added, "plaintiff had as good a right to cross as the car to proceed along the line of the avenue. A person crossing a track with a vehicle must take into consideration not only the distance of an approaching car, but also what the controller of that car would have the reasonable right to expect in the way of prudent caution on the part of the driver of the vehicle. He well knew that the gripman could not, in the discharge of his duty, stop before every crossing on the mere guess that a wagon approaching would be placed in a position of danger from lack of prudent driving on the part of the person controlling that vehicle. I do not see why the gripman is to be judged by any higher rule than the plaintiff himself. If the gripman, seeing the situation of the two moving objects approaching the same point, could, as the plaintiff did, have judged that the plaintiff might with proper diligence easily cross ahead, why was it negligence on his part to make the same mistake that the plaintiff did? If, on the other hand, the plaintiff was so near that the gripman had the fair right to believe the horse would be stopped or turned up the avenue, what duty was imposed upon the gripman to guess at the probable action of the plaintiff, and stop his carload of passengers to wait the decision on the part of one who might reasonably supposed not to be willing to place himself in a position of peril?" The Court holds that there was nothing upon which the jury might rest a verdict that the gripman was negligent or that plaintiff was free from negligence.

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EXPENSIVE AND PROLONGED LITIGATION WITHOUT RESULT.—Michael H. Haffey became a purchaser at auction, in February, 1889, for $7,800, of premises owned by Sarah Lynch, and she agreed in a memorandum to convey them "by the usual deed containing full covenants, with warranty." At that time she had such a title as she had contracted to give. Thereafter, an action of ejectment was brought against her by a third person, who claimed the land in fee, and a lis pendens was filed. Then Mrs. Lynch refused to make conveyance to Haffey. He brought suit to compel performance, knowing at the time of this claim and of the lis pendens. Before the trial of Haffey's suit the ejectment suit was tried, and the complaint was dismissed, and that judgment was afterward affirmed by the General Term. Mr. Haffey, at the trial of his suit, expressed his consent to accept a deed in terms as prescribed in the contract. It did not appear that the defendant had made any effort to remove the incumbrance of the lis pendens. The Court of Appeals, in 1894, by a divided court, reversed judgments given below in favor of the defendant, holding that it was her duty to make all reasonable efforts to remove any obstacle that stood in the way of performance. Nothing further was done until last June, when upon a new trial, it appeared that a new ejectment suit had been begun and a new lis pendens had been filed; but evidence on that point was excluded on the ground that it was not pleaded. Defendant's subsequent application for leave to file a supplemental answer was granted on payment of all costs up to that time. On appeal by defendant from this order, so far as the imposition of costs was concerned, it was recently modified by the First Appellate Division, which required the defendant to stipulate to waive all costs which had been awarded on former appeals, and gave plaintiff leave to discontinue, if so advised, without costs.

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DAMAGES FROM COLLAPSE OF ADJOINING BUILDING.—Justice McLaughlin yesterday gave judgment for over $10,000 in favor of Matthew McPhillips, in his suit against Mary Fitzgerald, as executrix of James Fitzgerald, deceased, for damages to his adjoining apartment houses from the collapse, in November, 1893, of the five-story brick building 75 and 77 King Street. For upward of a century Trinity Church Corporation has owned and now owns most of the land in that neighborhood. In 1776 it leased to Aaron Burr for ninety-nine years that portion on which these apartment houses were subsequently erected. In 1887 the plaintiff and his brother Andrew became owners of the outstanding lease of the ground on which these houses stood, and then purchased the buildings for $3,000. They expended $5,000 in repairs, and got renewals of the lease. James M. Fitzgerald, deceased, was in possession of the adjoining building when it collapsed, as tenant under a written lease which obligated him to make necessary repairs. He used the premises for pressing paper into bales and for storing the bales. His lease expired in May, 1894. The jury at Trial Term found the testator guilty of negligence in overloading the building and that such negligence caused it to collapse. Justice McLaughlin then assessed the damage.

ASPHALT CONTRACT HELD UP.

Injunction Against Commissioner Keating on Elm Street Work.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted to Simon H. Bergoffen a preliminary injunction restraining James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, and Controller Coler from accepting bids for the paving of Elm Street with asphalt. An order requiring the defendants to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent and why they should not be compelled to readvertise for bids and accept those of the New Jersey Mexican Asphalt Company was also granted. The case will be argued Friday.

The New Jersey Mexican Asphalt Company is behind Mr. Bergoffen in the suit, which was begun, it is alleged, because of the refusal of Commissioner Keating to consider bids put in by the company.

According to the affidavits of George W. Crichfield, S. P. McGiven, and Thomas Kavanagh, officers of the company, Commissioner Keating exceeded his official capacity in the matter of the bids. It is alleged that the proposals for bids for the work contain provisions that practically shut out all except favored bidders.

On Jan. 11, according to the affidavits, Crichfield, McGiven, and Kavanagh, accompanied by a lawyer, went to the office of Commissioner Keating and announced their intention of depositing bids for the work.

"You can't put your bids in here. You will have to see the Commissioner," the clerk in charge is alleged to have said.

The officials of the company say that they went to the Commissioner's private office, but that Mr Keating opened the door and said: "I don't want to have anything to do with you. Get out of my office."

FERRYBOAT LOST IN THE FOG.

The South Brooklyn Goes Ashore Off Governors Island, and Soldiers Go to the Rescue.

The heavy fog yesterday morning caused the pilot of the ferryboat South Brooklyn of the Thirty-ninth Street line to make a mistake in his reckoning and to run the boat ashore off Governors Island. The boat had about 120 passengers and several trucks aboard at the time. Some of the women and a few of the men were frightened, but they were soon reassured by the pilot and deckhands and the appearance of several soldiers of the Governors Island garrison.

The South Brooklyn left her slip in Brooklyn at 7:30 o'clock. She moved out slowly, blowing her whistle, for the pilot could hardly see fifteen yards ahead. He steered by compass and believed he was heading straight for the slip at the Battery. Ten minutes later the passengers felt the boat shiver from end to end. There was a rush out of the cabins, and the passengers asked what was the matter.

"I guess we have run aground," said one of the deckhands, and he added: "I think we're on the sand bar off Governors Island."

"Who goes there?" came through the fog from the land side. It was the voice of a sentry who had heard the voices of the passengers and the whistle of the boat.

"Oh, we're enjoying the morning fog," replied one of the passengers.

The figure of the sentry who had climbed on the sea wall was dimly seen through the mist, and then the soldier shouted, "Wait a minute. I'll see what we can do for you."

The sentry fetched the Sergeant of the guard, who called the officer, and soon the prisoners who were working outside and several soldiers who were off duty came down to the sea wall. They gathered all the barrels and loose timber that was about and piled it under the sea wall on the rocks. Across the barrels the men ran a couple of planks and bridged the span between the boat and the sea wall.

Then the Sergeant shouted to the passengers to come on. Several men walked over, but the women were rather timid, and then the Sergeant himself walked across to the boat, took one of the women by the hand, and led her over. The others, encouraged, followed one after another.

About forty of the passengers were persuaded by the pilot to stay on board and help him to float the boat. They were made to jump up and down at the end of the boat which was in deep water for about half an hour, and then, with the aid of the tide, the boat slid off the bar and went on to her slip.

The passengers who landed on Governors Island were taken over to New York by the steamer Gen. Hancock, which is used as a ferryboat between the island and the city.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SHAVING STANDS.

One of Sheraton's useful, beautiful conceits is the shaving stand.

Made for comfort first of all, with swinging glasses, drawers for linen and partitioned cupboards for all a man's toilet articles. Some with each little drawer and door outlined with a delicate border of inlay or carving.

Some simple ones, but just as artistic, now reduced from $5.00 to $3.00.

Also our men's chiffoniers with sliding shelves for shirts and folding mirror—in fact, every complete furnishing at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

SALE---TO-DAY.

New Embroideries.

10,000 Yards of Edgings and Insertions at . 5c., 10c., 12½c. yd.

7,500 Yards at . 19c. & 24c. yd.

An Endless Variety of Matched Patterns at Special Prices.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

For Dyspepsia.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Taken after meals prevents acidity and distress of the stomach, headache, and the offensive belching of wind.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:20.
ONLY MATINEES SATURDAY.
MAUDE ADAMS in The LITTLE MINISTER

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees To-day & Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15.
3D MONTH. MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées To-day and Saturday.
Greatest Hit This Season. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY in Sydney Grundy's Comedy THE DEGENERATES.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Ed. Harrigan & Co
Cont. Perf. Hilda Thomas & Co
15, 25, 50c. Ed. Latell.
O. K. Sato, Harding & Ah Sid, Mov'g Pic's, 30 Oths

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. MOULIERE SISTERS, THE NAWNS.
Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c.
Leo Dervalto, Pauline Moran & "Picks," 30 Oths.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. & 7th Av.
"John Blair's Course of Modern Plays."
THE MASTER BUILDER, by Ibsen
Wed. and Thurs. evenings, 17th & 18th, 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Grander Than Ever. "WAY DOWN EAST."
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:20. Mat. To-day & Sat. David Belasco's NAUGHTY ANTHONY.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—AN ENEMY TO THE KING.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, last time.
LAST WEEK. SCHWEIGHOFER
"MATHIAS GOLLINGER."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.

To-night, at 8, FAUST; Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Scotti and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 19, at 8. AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Sat. Mat., Jan. 20, at 2. LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, De Reszke. Conductor, Paur.

Sat. Ev'g., Jan. 20, at 8, at Popular Prices, Grand Double Bill. I PAGLIACCI. Mme. Suzanne Adams, MM. Salignac and Scotti. To be followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mme. Calvé, MM. Dippel, Dufriche. Conductor, Bevignani.

Sun. Evg., Jan. 21, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Gadski and Zelie de Lussan; MM. Saleza, Campanari, and Van Rooy, together with the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.

Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 22, at 8. LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plancon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 24th at 7:30. DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs (début), Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.

Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 26, at 7:45. Double Bill. DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli. MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
This (Wed.) Aft. at 2:30.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Programme:
RUBIN GOLDMARK. Overture "Hiawatha," (Mss. First time.) EDWARD SCHUETT. Concerto for Pianoforte in F minor. No. 2; RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF. Symphonic Suite, "Scherherazade," Op. 35.
Soloist:
Mr. Ludwig Breitner

Thurs. Evg., Jan. 18, at 8:15.
Programme:
BRAHMS. Tragic Overture; MOZART. Sextus Aria from "Titus"; MORITZ MOSZKOWSKI. Two Movements from Suite No. 1, in F major, Op. 39; WAGNER. Adriano's Aria from "Rienzi"; CESAR FRANCK. Symphony in D minor.
Soloist:
Mme. Schumann-Heink
Courtesy of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (Fifth Avenue Hotel) at regular prices. Admission, 50 cents.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
To-night at 8:30, A PARISIAN ROMANCE.
To-morrow, Cyrano de Bergerac; Fri., Beau Brummel; Sat. Mat., The First Violin; Sat. eve., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

PADEREWSKI
and
ADAMOWSKI QUARTET.
Only Recital at Sherry's,
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 23, AT 4.
Limited number of tickets now on sale at Sherry's, 5th Ave. and 44th St.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OP. CO. 42nd & 8th Ave.
Evs., 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. TO-DAY. 1,100 Seats, 25c.
MARTHA
Jan. 22 Double Bill. AT THE LOWER HARBOUR 650th & THE MAGIC MELODY. SILVER Time. VIOLET VASE SOUVENIRS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20 Matinées Wednesday & Sat. 2.
Daniel Frohman's Company
2D MONTH.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30.
Daniel Frohman, Manager
LAST WEEK. MATS. THURS. & SAT.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOB